

# The Massillon Independent

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

## Czar Wishes Peace

Official Statement of Attitude  
of Russian Government  
Is Issued.

## FRIENDLY ACT APPRECIATED

President Roosevelt's Suggestion,  
Skillfully Presented by Ambassador  
Meyer, Meets With Unexpectedly  
Welcome Reception.

St. Petersburg, June 14.—Instead of publishing the text of its official reply to the message from President Roosevelt regarding the initiation of peace negotiations with Japan, the Russian government decided, with the purpose of taking the public into its confidence regarding the prospects of peace, to issue a statement summarizing the status of negotiations which will appear in the form of a communication in the foreign office gazette today.



GEORGE VON LENKERKE MEYER.

American Ambassador to Russia.

This statement, which pays a graceful tribute to President Roosevelt's action, expresses in a general way Russia's willingness to negotiate, without entering into particulars which cannot be considered to be definitely determined until the receipt of the Japanese reply. The Russian government under the circumstances has deemed it best to leave to the Washington government the publication of the Russian note. The following is the text of the communication:

"The president of the United States instructed his ambassador to the imperial court to request a private audience in order to convey directly to the emperor assurances of the unfailing friendship the United States entertains for Russia and to express President Roosevelt's personal desire to contribute as much as possible, in the interest of the whole world, towards the cessation of hostilities in the far east. The ambassador was instructed to add that the president was making simultaneous overtures to the Japanese government.

### Pleased to Receive Mr. Meyer.

"The emperor was pleased to receive the American ambassador on June 7 and gave benevolent attention to President Roosevelt's initiative, which had moreover met an entirely sympathetic reception on the part of friendly powers.

"Russia being convinced that Japan was equally disposed to accept President Roosevelt's proposal, which was transmitted through the intermediary of the representatives of the republic at St. Petersburg and Tokio to the imperial as well as to the Japanese government, received favorably the official communication from the ambassador and notification to this effect was published in Washington.

"In reply to this communication the foreign minister, acting under the emperor's orders, informed the American ambassador in a note dated June 12 that the emperor, deeply sensible of the sentiments expressed by the president, was pleased to see therein a fresh mark of the traditional friendship uniting Russia and America and precious proof that President Roosevelt was in complete accord with the views the emperor held on a general settlement so essential to the good progress of the whole of mankind. As for an eventual meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries charged with ascertaining how far it would be possible for the two powers to elaborate conditions of peace, the imperial government would have no objection in principle to such an attempt if the Japanese government expressed a desire therefor."

### Rojestvensky Well Cared For.

London, June 14.—The Moji, Japan, correspondent of the Daily Telegraph cables an account of his visit to Vice Admiral Rojestvensky in the hospital at Sasebo. The admiral, speaking in broken English, expressed his pleasure at the treatment accorded him by the Japanese and praised the quarters assigned him. He occupies a private room, which is well ventilated and gives the admiral a view of the beautiful landscape. Rojestvensky said to the correspondent:

"I have everything I desire. My wounds are healing, but my left leg is troublesome and it will be some time before I am able to move about. In 30 days perhaps I shall be well again."

"Aided for his views of the naval war, the admiral said, rapidly replied:

"The Japanese fleet was so good, it was impossible." Then he completely broke down. Evidently his mental sufferings were intense, for he desired to avoid the subject, and during the remainder of the conversation the naval battle was not mentioned.

"By day," said the admiral, "I look upon that lovely scene," indicating the landscape, "and by night I dream of it."

Washington, June 14.—A note of pessimism was discernible last night in the tone of the discussion of the negotiations for peace in the far east. So far as is ascertainable at this time no permanent ground exists for the supposition that the negotiations are not proceeding favorably. It is realized in both governmental and diplomatic quarters that until the two bellicose actually are brought together on a common basis of understanding the possibility of a hitch must be taken into account.

Among members of the diplomatic corps the formal response of the Russian government to the president's appeal for a cessation of hostilities was received with keen interest. It was made the subject of a conference at the White House between the president and Minister Takahira. The details of the conference were not disclosed but Minister Takahira intimated strongly that the negotiations were proceeding smoothly.

### FATE IS CLOSING IN.

Stay of Execution Denied Patrick by Court of Appeals.

Albany, N. Y., June 14.—The court of appeals has refused a stay of execution of the death sentence to permit a motion for reargument in the case of Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William M. Rice. The court, which will adjourn on Friday until October, will fix the date of execution before its adjournment.

David B. Hill, counsel for Patrick, will prepare to make the motion for reargument on the day the court reconvenes in October. In order to stay the execution of Patrick until the motion can be made two courses are open to him. He may make an application to an individual judge of the court to issue an order staying the execution or he may make application to the governor of the state for a reprieve. The action of the judge granting the stay or of the governor granting the reprieve would postpone the execution until after the motion for a reargument had been made to and determined by the court. Senator Hill has not decided which course he will pursue.

### 24 JEWS SHOT DOWN.

Russian Soldiers Make Raid on Hebrew Shopkeepers.

Warsaw, June 14.—Martial law has been declared at Brest-Litovsk, where fierce fighting has been in progress between Jews and rioters. General Ostrogradski has been sent from St. Petersburg to preserve order.

The trouble was started by reservists who began a raid on grocery stores owned by Jews. The Jews defended their property and a fight resulted. Christians joined with the reservists in attacking the Jews, and a whole street of Jewish stores was devastated. In the first clash 24 Jews were killed and 38 persons, most of them Jews, were wounded. The Jews, however, inflicted some damage on their assailants, a number of whom were wounded.

The Jews organized and secured arms. When the attack of the rioters was resumed the Jews fired. The soldiers replied with volleys. A battle followed, in which many were killed and wounded on both sides.

### CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Bethlehem and Midvale Steel Companies to Furnish Guns and Mounts.

Washington, June 14.—The navy department decided to award contracts for guns and mounts for the battleship New Hampshire and the armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana, bids for which were recently opened, as follows:

Bethlehem Steel company, four 12-inch guns at \$51,644 each, and eight 8-inch mounts at \$19,990 each. Midvale Steel company, 32 6-inch guns at \$12,860 each, 12 7-inch guns at \$14,355 each, eight 8-inch guns at \$17,142 each and 33 6-inch mounts at \$7,588 each. The guns are to be complete with spare parts and accessories, while the mounts are to be complete with sights.

### CRAWFORD ON TRIAL.

Charged With Conspiring With Machen and Lorenz to Defraud Government.

Washington, June 14.—The defense in the trial of William G. Crawford, charged with conspiring with August W. Machen and George E. Lorenz to defraud the government under a contract to furnish letter carriers' satchels to the postoffice department, rested its case unexpectedly.

The government's counsel was taken by surprise and was not ready to proceed with the examination of witnesses in rebuttal. District Attorney Beach stated that probably one witness is all that will be used. Court adjourned until today.

### GAIN DELAY OF SIX MONTHS.

Montreal, June 14.—Judge Hall has granted the petition of Gaynor and Green to be allowed to appeal to the supreme court against the decision of Justice Davidson that Judge LaFontaine had the right to act as extradition commissioner. This action will cause a delay of six months.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905

XLIII—NO 13

## DEATH THE PENALTY

Paid by Wife Who Concealed Former Marriage From Her Husband.

## IS SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD

Slayer Kicks His Own Child in the Head and Wounds Mother-in-Law. Attempts Suicide When Police Close In Upon Him.

Cleveland, June 14.—Crazed because of domestic difficulties and inability to secure employment, James Stack, a Bohemian, living at No. 115 Trumbull street, attempted the murder of his wife, an infant daughter and his mother-in-law, ending his fiendish deed with what will probably be a successful attempt to kill himself.

Returning home Stack met his wife at the doorway and immediately opened fire. The first shot took effect in the woman's lung. She toppled over unconscious and will probably die. The woman was carrying the infant in her arms. As the babe fell Stack gave it a kick in the head. Stack then turned his attention to his mother-in-law, but his aim was poor, the shot taking effect in her arm.

Seeing a crowd gathering, Stack turned and ran along the Lake Shore railway tracks. He was found hiding behind a box car by a squad of detectives who had been detailed on the case. As the officers closed in, Stack turned the revolver upon himself. He tried to shoot himself in the heart. The gun misfired, however. In a second attempt Stack shot himself through the left lung. Physicians at St. Alexis hospital, where the entire family was taken, say the man and woman will both die, but that the infant will probably recover. The mother-in-law was shot so near the shoulder that her arm will have to be amputated.

Stack's wife had deceived him at the time of their marriage. Within a week after the marriage ceremony Stack discovered that the woman had been married before and had three children. This started the dissensions which ended in the terrible tragedy.

### CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Soldier's Widow Accused of Collecting Unlawful Pension.

Marion, O., June 14.—Mary P. McMillan, a widow residing near Decatur, has been arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Pear. Seals of Toledo charged with defrauding the United States pension department out of sums aggregating nearly \$7,000.

Mrs. McMillan was indicted at Toledo. Three counts were returned against her. One charged her with making a false affidavit and the other two charge perjury in swearing that her husband, the late Captain J. N. McMillan of Company A, Seventy-eighth Indiana volunteer infantry, died during trouble contracted in the service. The facts, according to special pension examiners, show that Captain McMillan died of gunshot wounds accidentally inflicted in 1877.

Mrs. McMillan has been drawing \$20 monthly for a number of years. She pleaded not guilty, saying she had no recollection of having sworn to the affidavit. Her story is that her husband, realizing that he was dying of consumption, committed suicide. Pension examiners believe there are others involved in the case.

### VETERANS IN WRECK.

Fireman, Engineer and One Passenger Killed and 29 Injured.

Albion, Ill., June 14.—Three persons were killed and 29 injured in the wreck of an eastbound passenger train on the Southern railway at Golden Gate, Ill. The train was a "cotton special," carrying Confederate veterans to the reunion at Louisville, Ky. While running at a speed of 50 miles an hour, the engine struck a spread rail on a trestle 20 feet high and the engine and four coaches were overturned and fell to the bottom of the ravine. The engine turned completely over.

The train consisted of three Pullmans and four coaches. Two of the sleepers were derailed, but did not go over the trestle. The third sleeper remained on the track.

The most of the injured were taken to Louisville. The others were taken westward by way of Olney. J. J. Chiles, the only passenger that was killed, was a merchant at Greenway, Ark. It was late in the evening before the relief train arrived here with definite news of the accident. The place where the wreck occurred was 12 miles east of this place and at a spot difficult to reach by wire.

### MINISTER CONGER IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, June 14.—The official reception of American Ambassador Conger will take place tomorrow noon.

### Cautions.

First Burglar—Why not try to rob the house of that plutocrat? Second Burglar—Never. He'll make good by getting the money back from the poor people. Let's confine ourselves to the middle classes.—Life.

## GROOM LOSES MONEY.

And Hangs Himself as Wedding Day Approaches.

Lima, O., June 14.—Because he lost the bank draft which he had brought as his fortune from the west to wed his Bucyrus sweetheart, William Piffer, age 28, formerly of Bucyrus, with the small remaining change he possessed, purchased a rope and committed suicide by hanging.

Young Piffer went west several years ago, locating in Los Angeles, Cal. He carefully saved his money and before coming east to wed, purchased a draft for the amount. This he lost on the street about two weeks ago and endeavored to secure a duplicate, which was refused.

His wedding was set for Saturday, and failing if he had not a dollar to his name. He brooded heavily over the matter and told his friends that he didn't see his way out of the difficulty. His body was found swinging to a garter in a barn near his hotel. His parents live at 233 North Main street.

### LACERATED BY MONKEY.

Vicious Simian Attacks Babe, Inflicting Severe Injuries.

Allegheny, Pa., June 14.—The 9-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gothic of Chartiers street will probably lose her sight as the result of a monkey's viciousness. The baby was left in a buggy outside the house of its parents, when a pet monkey, the property of a neighbor, came along and began scratching the child's face. The cries of the baby attracted the neighbors, but before they could get to its assistance the monkey had severely lacerated the child's face.

Drs. Fredericks and Kneidler dressed the child's injuries and they found it necessary to use 15 stitches to close the wounds. They stated that they were unable as yet to determine whether they could save the sight of the child.

### BOY HOOKS CORPSE.

Floating Fishing Pole Marks Scene of Triple Drowning.

Washington, June 14.—Through what is believed to have been the accidental capsizing of a boat from which they had been fishing, three men, Alexander Chisholm and Newt and Dennis Bunch, brothers, were drowned in the Potomac near Anacostia island, opposite this city.

A floating fishing rod marked the spot where the men went down and the first intimation of the drowning was when a boy found the fishing line, and, pulling it in drew to the surface Chisholm's body. Later the body of Dennis Bunch was recovered by the harbor police, but that of Newt Bunch is still in the water. It is supposed that in attempting to change positions the boat upset and the men were unable to save themselves.

### GETTYSBURG HERO DEAD.

Man Who Led Glorious Charge of First Minnesota Passes Away.

Minneapolis, June 14.—Colonel William Colville of Red Wing, Minn., who led the famous charge of the First Minnesota regiment at the battle of Gettysburg, was found dead in bed at the Minnesota Soldiers' home, where he had gone to be ready to celebrate the reunion of the regiment. He was 75 years of age.

The First Minnesota, commanded by Colonel Colville, was the first regiment offered for the Civil war.

At Gettysburg 261 men were in a heroic charge. Forty-three returned alive and uninjured. Colville, who led, was seven times wounded.

### Order of Foresters Meet.

Plymouth, O., June 14.—The state convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters met here. Mayor Milstead welcomed the delegates and the Rev. Father McInirk, T. J. Walter and James J. Casey of Cincinnati responded. G. A. Heilker of Cincinnati is the representative from the international court. Sandusky is making a fight for the 1906 convention.

### To Take Charge July 1.

Washington, June 14.—Charles J. Bonaparte, who is soon to become secretary of the navy, had a talk with Secretary Morton. Mr. Bonaparte said upon leaving the department that he had had a general conversation with Mr. Morton and that he would assume the duties of secretary of the navy on July 1.

### French Anarchist Sentenced.

Nice, France, June 14.—Leon Morrel, secretary of the local labor exchange, was sentenced to three months imprisonment for making a speech appealing the throwing of the bomb at King Alfonso as his majesty left the opera, Paris, May 31, as being a source of sincere pleasure to me that I am able to report that the debt that has been resting on the federation for a number of years has been paid in full. That this matter has been liquidated is due to the extraordinary efforts put forth by you, and while the urgent appeal made by you to the wealthiest members of our order was sent to nearly 300 people, and should have had most generous response, the amount realized was barely sufficient to wipe out the debt.

"Since our reunion in Nashville last June 18 new camps have been chartered, making the total on the roster at the present time 1,474."

### Three Feudists Perish.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 14.—As the result of a duel near Tate Springs, a summer resort, John and Will Holland and Will Brunden are dead and Clint Winkler is dying. The Hollanders were brothers and used Winchester rifles. Brunden and Winkler, the latter a negro, used large pistols. The negro is shot through the jaw and left breast. The killings are the result of a feud.

### Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.90-\$6.15; green, coarse and rough fat steers, \$4.25-\$5;

choice milk cows, \$1.20-\$1.30; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$4@4.50; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$4.15@4.50; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3.75@4.25; fair to choice stockers, \$3@4.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$6.75@7.25; veals, fair to good, \$5@6;

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$5.55@5.80; medium weights, \$5.60@5.85; best heavy workers, \$5.60@5.85; good light workers, \$5.66@5.70; pigs, good to prime, \$5.66@5.70.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$4.90@5.15; good to choice mixed, \$4.60@4.80; fair to good mixed, \$4.00@4.20; clipped lambs, \$3.60@4.40; spring lambs, \$3.00@3.

### Mitchell's Demurrer Overruled.

Portland, Ore., June 14.—United States Senator John H. Mitchell, charged with using his public office for private gain, was adversely decided against in the first skirmish of the case. Judge Dehaven of the federal court overruled Senator Mitchell's demurrer to the indictment.

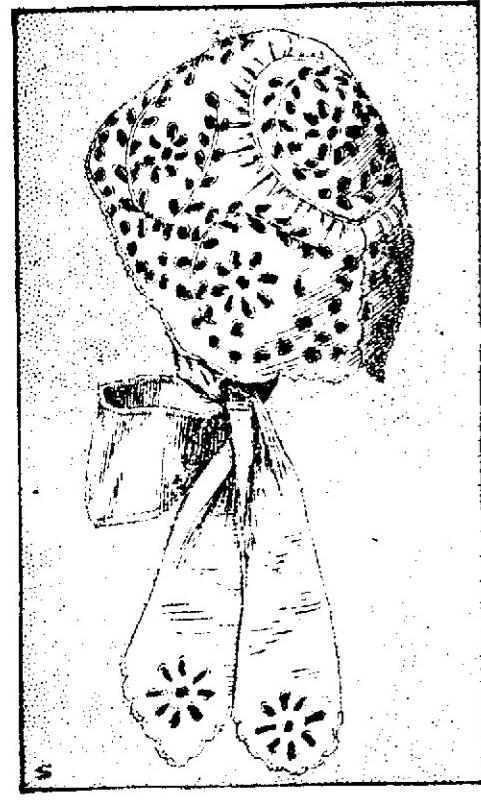
### DRISCOLL USED MONEY.

## PRETTY HAND WORK

EYELET EMBROIDERY IN HIGH FAVOR THIS SEASON.

Makes the Daintiest of Decoration For Summer Frocks and is Also Very Durable—Will Be Much Used For Baby Clothes.

Eyelet embroidery, the old fashioned broderie anglaise, or madeline work, as it is sometimes called, promises to be the most popular mode of decoration for summer frocks. It is one of the daintiest as well as the simplest of



A CHILD'S CAP.

embellishments, and, best of all, with a little practice the work can be done at home.

And not only for its beauty is the eyelet embroidery desirable, but especially for its durability. Years ago, before machine embroidery could be bought, this style of work was used on underclothes, for petticoat ruffles, etc., and baby clothes in particular were beautified in this way, while yokes and front panels in dainty christening robes being simply a mass of the embroidery.

For the baby of 1905 these little robes are again being made, together with caps, jackets and dainty bootees and hats for older children. The work is done with fine marking cotton, and the round openings, or eyelets proper are made with a stiletto, the oval openings being cut. Before doing that, however, the outline is covered with a fine even darning or running stitch, begun at the pointed end of the figure and ending at the same place. Do not cut the thread. The slit is made through the center of the oval, first lengthwise, then crosswise, and at the round or wide end it will probably be necessary to make two more slashes in order that the linen may be turned back smoothly to the wrong side along the line of darning. Then begin at the narrow end, working with the same thread that was used to darn the outline and cover the edge of the opening with a series of fine over and over stitches, each one lying close to but not on top of the stitch last made.

The cap shown in the first illustration is made of fine white linen, which is almost entirely covered by the eyelet work. The design consists of a daisy-like figure surrounded by a trailing vine, the leaves of which are connected by an outlined stem. The edge of the cap is buttonholed, as are also the ends of the ties, and the finished cap is very pretty and just the thing for baby's summer wear. For cool days a little silk lining of white or color may be inserted, and if this lining is made double and quilted, an interlining of soft flannel being first put in, the cap may be used at all seasons of the year.

The dainty bootees given in the next illustration show the same design as the two previous articles, but in themselves are something of a novelty. In shape they resemble the kid bootees, but these eyelet worked ones have no



BABY'S BOOTEES.

lining or foundation of any kind. They are buttonholed around the edge and held together at the toe by three buttonholed rings and at the ankle by two short straps, which are fastened and held in place by a ribbon bow.

Until recently lingerie hats made of all over embroidery or flouncing have been more generally worn by children than adults, but for the coming summer they promise to be equally popular for all ages. One of the hats can be made with the eyelet design and the scalloped edge corresponding with the jacket and other articles.—Delineator.

## Vinaigrette Sauce.

Vinaigrette sauce is the acid sauce usually served with cold asparagus. It may be made as follows: Mix these ingredients in the order given: Four tablespoomfuls of vinegar, half a tea-spoonful of salt, a dash of paprika, half a cupful of olive oil, a tablespoomful of finely chopped pickles and two tea-spoonfuls of chopped parsley.

The Best Man at the Wedding. Haskins—By the way, who was the best man at your wedding?

Willowby—The person seemed to be feeling the best. You see, it was all profit for him and no risk whatever.

## FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

## Some Features of This Favorite Mode of Hospitality.

For the 5 o'clock tea, as an everyday occurrence or as given on some stipulated day each week, no display is made. It is a favorite method of extending hospitality, and the endless variety of sandwiches which distinguish the period, together with delicate, crisp wafers and salted nuts or some dry sweet, such as candied ginger or small fancy cakes, constitute a menu ample, acceptable and convenient, says the Designer.

In preparing the sandwiches cut the shapes of bread before spreading, exercising care that the filling is not brought quite to the edge of the bread to insure against soiling the gloves of those who partake of the hospitality. Bread at least a day old cuts much smoother and thinner than does fresh bread, by the way. Tiny baking powder biscuits no larger than a silver dollar are a pleasing change from the sandwich so often dispensed.

## Candied Fruits.

The 5 o'clock teaup is decidedly dainty, and candied fruits make a pleasing and novel change for sweetening in place of sugar. Candied cherries are especially nice for this purpose and are easily prepared at home from white canned cherries. Drain the cherries thoroughly from their syrup. Weigh the fruit and allow an equal quantity of granulated sugar. Make a strong syrup of a cup of the cherry juice to every pound of sugar. Boil the mixture five minutes, then add the cherries and simmer gently until they are nearly transparent. Remove the fruit on to a wire strainer, let stand until perfectly dry. Sprinkle liberally with powdered sugar and place the strainer over a dish in a moderately warm oven for two hours, repeating the process until the juice has ceased to drip and the fruit is dry and crystallized.

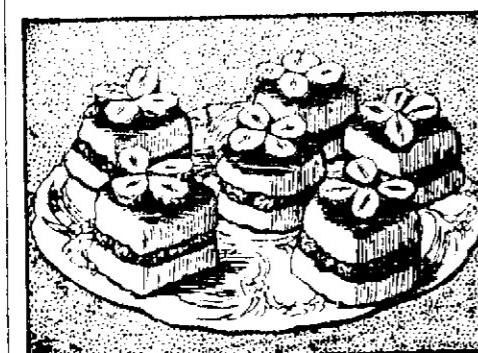
## Sour Tea and Sweet Tea.

Tiny cubes of pineapple prepared in the same manner is another pleasing addition to "the cup that cheers." If one does not care to go to the trouble of candying the fruit herself she can purchase the delicious Japanese varieties, which answer the purpose equally well. Many up to date hostesses prefer to serve the tea, Russian style, with a thin slice of lemon; a slice of orange is frequently substituted. When lemon or orange slices are used no cream is added. One hostess sweetens her tea with rock candy and another adds a very tiny bit of vanilla bean to the tea while it is brewing.

## Our First Berries.

For individual or "baby" shortcakes, as they are often called, use a rich baking powder biscuit mixture, cutting it out in rather large biscuits. Bake as usual, then split, butter and fill with the crushed berries, topping each with a number of large berries halved. A garnish of whipped cream adds to this dessert.

Strawberry dumplings call for a rich biscuit crust—three large tablespoon-



BABY BERRY SHORTCAKES.

fulls of butter to the quart of flour—rolled out half an inch thick. Cut in circles the size of a coffee saucer. On each place three or four berries and draw the dough up round them into a dumpling, pinching the edges well together. Place close together on a buttered dish and steam for twenty-five minutes, then stand for five minutes in the oven to dry off. Make the usual hard sauce. Crush about a dozen berries to a pulp and work them, a spoonful at a time, into the well beaten mixture.—Table Talk.

## For the Piazza.

"The suitable is beautiful," and surely no piazza furnishings are suitable that cannot endure wind and weather and an occasional scrubbing or visit to the laundry. Fortunately piazza living is now so popular that proper furnishings of all kinds are both good and inexpensive. No screen to shut out sunshine or the gaze of curious passersby is comparable to luxuriant growing vines, but these cannot be grown in all situations and when they can will not mature in a night, like Jonah's gourd. As a substitute the Japanese bamboo shades or screens are better than tickin or any other textile hanging, because they admit more or less air and are not in the least injured by rain.

To give a veranda its most cozy and inviting look there must be a floor rug of some sort, if only a breadth of rug carpet or matting. The latter or a fiber rug is preferable to a woolen rug, and yet there are few rains when the latter will become wet if rolled back against the house.

A box seat across one corner is as convenient as it is comfortable and inviting. Have the cushion loose and utilize the box for this and other cushions and pillows during the night and rainy weather.

## Plants For the Piazza.

No piazza is really complete without a few blossoming plants, but it is any number of times better to have none than too many. Long, narrow boxes after the fashion of window boxes fastened just outside the top of the balustrade or on line with the outer edge of the floor are perfect for growing plants and vines.

## The Best Man at the Wedding.

Haskins—By the way, who was the best man at your wedding?

Willowby—The person seemed to be feeling the best. You see, it was all profit for him and no risk whatever.

## A NEWFANGLED DOOR.

## Slides Into Wall Without Use of Wheels or Rollers.

A new type of sliding door, which employs neither wheels nor rollers is described in a recent issue of *La Nature*, Paris. It is said to be particularly easy to open or shut and to be free from the distressing liability to become jammed that distinguishes most forms of sliding doors.

This new door is hung on "lazy tongs" arranged in such manner that



DOOR HUNG ON "LAZY TONGS."

it will always move silently and without effort.

It may be seen from the accompanying picture that the mode of suspension consists chiefly of two levers, A D and B C, united at E and able to slide at C and D, while turning about the points A and B.

The points B and D, of which one is pivoted and the other slides, are fixed on the wall, and when the door is opened the combination folds up as shown at the left of the picture. There have been shown here two similar systems of levers supporting the same door, one with pivots below at the points A and B and the other with them above. This arrangement is made to obtain complete equilibrium when a single door is used to close the opening, or, as here supposed, when the two doors are independent.

When on the contrary, they are dependent—that is, when they always must open or close together—only one system of levers is necessary for each, but care must be taken to locate the pivots above for one and below for the other and to connect the two doors by an endless chain engaging two pinions with ball bearings and placed horizontally under the floor. The doors are attached to opposed sections of this chain. In any case complete ease of motion is secured by the use of the "lazy tongs" suspension.

## NEW TELEPHONE RECEIVER.

## It Is a Phonograph Which Records All Messages.

The disadvantages inevitable in telephoning have been partially overcome by an instrument of foreign make, though the general servicability of the device has not been demonstrated by usage in this country, according to the World's Work. It may be described as an ordinary telephone with a phonographic attachment.

While Mr. Jones is in his office the attachment is not in use, but on going out he connects it with the telephone. When some one calls for Mr. Jones over the telephone the phonographic attachment responds something after this fashion: "Mr. Jones is not in. This is a phonographic receiver speaking. Kindly give me your message and I will repeat it to him on his return."

On coming in Mr. Jones sees from a signal that a message is waiting him. He takes the receiver, and the phonograph delivers the messages (perhaps there are many) that have been recorded.

## The Smallest Microbe.

The smallest object yet recognized under the microscope is the bacillus of pleuropneumonia in cattle. This is one-tenth of a micron, or about one two hundred and fifty thousandths of an inch, in size, and still smaller microbes, as yet unseen, are supposed to be associated with smallpox, hydrocephalus and the horse sickness of South Africa. Two years ago two Germans devised a means of increasing the visibility of minute objects by immersing them in glass so as to admit of lighting from the side. This process has been greatly simplified by French microscopists, and a new view of the infinitely little is promised as the next scientific sensation.

## A Substitute For Hair.

Invention has found a substitute for human hair. It was discovered incidentally by a French and a German chemist in a long quest for some method for making artificial silk. The department of commerce and labor is informed that factories are soon to be started in the United States for making silk from collodion. The same factories will make hair for wigs, switches and other covers for baldness. The collodion spun hair is lighter, softer and cheaper and altogether better than hair croppped from the human head.—New York Herald.

## A New Anæsthetic.

Particulars of a new and painless anaesthetic are published by the *Petit Journal* of Paris. This drug, which is obtained from a plant found in Japan, has been named "scopolamine." It is administered by hypodermic injection and has the effect of inducing deep sleep for eight or nine hours. Scopolamine, it is claimed, is far superior as an anæsthetic to any of the drugs at present in use for the purpose of operation and has absolutely no after effects.

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## PORTABLE WIRELESS PLANT.

## German Device For Use of Armies In Time of War.

One of the most promising fields for the application of wireless telegraphy is found in the communications between different sections of an army during war. For such a service it is essential that the necessary equipment be sufficiently light and compact to admit of transportation and that it possess great durability. The equipment described here, as developed by the Wireless Telegraph company of Berlin, has been found entirely adequate for transmission over a distance of about fifteen miles across flat country, while the total weight when arranged for transportation is only from 400 to 600

parts.

The novel features of the apparatus reside in the use of telescopic steel tubes for the masts for holding the aerial wire and in the employment of a man driven generator.

At each station are used three masts, each being thirty-two feet in length when extended and ten feet long when telescoped. To provide for sufficient stability each mast is equipped with cast iron plates and is supported by six steel cables connected with hooks fas-

tened into the ground.

The weight of each mast, including its share of the various cables, is forty-five pounds. For the aerial net, as well as for the counterpoise, there is used a

small silver pellets and ornaments

may be purchased of the confectioner,

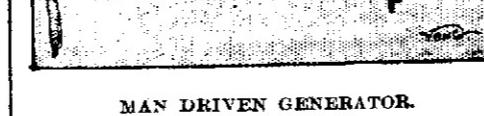
which will help the home cake maker

to turn out as handsome a confection

as the high priced caterer.

Piping and star tubes, costing 75 cents for a set of six, will be found a wise purchase, although a piece of stiff paper turned into a cornucopia will also make the dainty festoons and frills which have so long been associated with the wedding cake. The decorations on the wedding cake illustrated were placed by the aid of a paper cornucopia.

The cake was first covered with a plain coat of icing. Then, when dried



MAN DRIVEN GENERATOR.

cable consisting of eight wires of tinned copper one-tenth of an inch in diameter. The insulators are made of glass, which, on account of its lightness and durability, has given entire satisfaction.

The illustration shows the portable generating equipment, which consists of a 100 watt direct current dynamo driven by belt from a specially constructed aluminium wheel, which receives its power through a chain from a sprocket wheel similar to that used on a bicycle. The speed reductions are such that a length of spark of one-tenth of an inch is produced at the inductor by normal speed at the sprocket wheel. The weight of the dynamo equipment is about sixty-five pounds.—Electrical World.

## NEW TUBERCULOSIS CURE.

## Millions of Volts of Electricity Said to Kill the Bacilli.

Dr. Alfred Goss of Adams, N. Y., has apparently cured thirty-two cases of tuberculosis. He has twelve cases under treatment, and day by day the sputum of these shows a less number of tubercular bacilli.

By accident Goss discovered a germicide that kills tubercular bacilli yet does not affect the albumen of the blood.

The huge static electrical machine he uses develops 2,500 volts, that, after being passed through a Van Houten or Ten Broeck's high frequency apparatus, increases to supposedly a million volts with such low amperage that when shot into the flesh through a Snow's vacuum surface electrode the patient feels no unpleasant sensations.

He smears his germicide on the patient's breast, back or sides and applies the electrode.

A gas arises from the decomposition of the germicide and its atoms pass on into the lung tissue, numbing the bacilli and leaving to the white blood corpuscles only the task of carrying off the germs.

## Automobile Artillery.

The Portuguese have adopted automobile traction for a new battery of four quick firing howitzers of the Schneider-Canet system of 150 millimeters. They were made at the Crouzet works, France, and the motor is designed to draw all four, one behind the other—a load, that is to say, of about fourteen tons—at a speed of at least five and a half kilometers an hour for all slopes. The automobile besides carries five tons of munitions, etc., and the artillery men, except four, who will sit on the guns. The motor will also draw the guns by cable up hills of a gradient of 12 per cent after the practice in recent English maneuvers.—London Globe.

## Automatic Stokers For Locomotives.

A labor saving device recently tested by a committee of the American Railway Master Mechanics' association consists of an automatic stoker for locomotive boilers by means of which the coal is fed mechanically from the tender to the fire box. The device tested, which was considerably smaller than would be used on a modern high speed passenger locomotive, was found to work satisfactorily and showed an economy of not less than 7 per cent in the amount of fuel consumed over stoking with good hand labor.—Harper's Weekly.

## Cleaning Herrings by Machinery.

A Swedish inventor named Ekenberg has constructed a machine which takes herrings as they come from the net, sorts them into the four sizes recognized by the trade, scrapes off their scales, cuts off their heads, splits, cleans and washes them inside and out. The machinery does all this automatically and turns out 20,000 herrings per hour.

## CAKE FOR A WEDDING.

## The Wedding Cake, the Bride's Cake and the Groom's Cake.

Very often the names "wedding cake," "bride's cake" and "groom's cake" become confused. Each cake has its distinctive use and should be called by its correct appellation, as the New Idea Magazine makes plain in the following:

A wedding cake is a dark fruit mixture and is distributed to the guests who are bidden to the occasion. The bride's cake is a white loaf, flavored with almond and distributed only to the attendants of the bride. It usually conceals a ring, which falls to one of the attendants when the cake is cut. The groom's cake is what is known as a white fruit loaf and when used is cut by the groom and distributed to the guests by the best man.

A portion of the wedding cake should be made into an iced loaf and cut by the bride at the table, where it graces the center, while the remainder should be cut to fit individual boxes and distributed in these to the guests as they leave.

A dark fruit cake should be at least twelve weeks old before cutting, so that those who have charge of nuptial events should be careful to make this important part of the repast in time.

Small silver pellets and ornaments may be purchased of the confectioner, which will help the home cake maker to turn out as handsome a confection as the high priced caterer.

&lt;p



The clover cutting and the corn plowing almost always clash, both needing attention at the same time.

The government takes good care of the farmer in the matter of garden seeds and rural mail delivery.

Some of the corn growers who trust to luck and the Lord for good seed corn will get half a stand, as usual, this year.

The general use of the corn harvester in many sections has made the growing of pumpkins among the corn an impossibility.

A gopher allowed to work unmolested in a cornfield can easily eat the crop short five bushels. It pays to give a boy 10 cents to catch him.

Cannas, salviyas, geraniums and asters will give more brilliant color to the garden than any other four flowers and are without easy to raise.

If the farms of the country could speak and tell their wants it would be found that they would nearly all want just one thing—more clover.

People may differ very materially about politics and religion, but they are almost a unit in favor of having better roads if they can be obtained.

We know of two farmers living in one neighborhood who have bought automobiles. They are abundantly able to own them and are getting lots of pleasure out of the machines.

Early out barley and oat fields may easily be used for a second or catch crop, such as sowed corn, millet and cowpeas, and it is better to use the land in this way than to let it grow up to weeds.

It is best to let every small boy go swimming. He runs no greater risk of getting drowned while learning how to swim than he does of getting drowned later in life because he does not know how to swim.

A writer for an agricultural paper advises that nervous heifers when becoming broken to milk should be gently scratched on their fore legs. This is manifestly more appropriate and safer than to scratch their hind legs.

An importation of seed wheat from Russia was made by the agricultural department of Kansas some years ago, with the most beneficial results, and now arrangements are being perfected to secure another shipment from the same source.

It is stated by an authority on electrical science that lightning will never strike a steel windmill tower, being covered with a metal roof or a street car or railway car on the track. We are inclined to doubt the truth of this statement.

If the surface of the dirt road is kept smooth so that there are no ruts and depressions there will be no place for the water to stand when it rains and mud holes cannot be formed. This is the fundamental idea in the new plan of working such roads.

Just as soon as the farmers get the dirt roads along their farms in good shape by the new method they will then take more pride in keeping the weeds cut by the side of the highway. When a woman gets a new spring dress she almost always wants a new parasol to match it.

It is claimed that inside of ten years the United States will be able to secure all the India rubber and gutta percha it needs from the Philippine Islands, where there are 400,000,000 acres of timber lands. The country is likely to secure some other things which it does not want from the same source.

There is not much use to try to maintain a good country road either winter or summer when there is a row of willow trees on either side of it. Such a road is blocked with snowdrifts in winter and is an impassable mudhole in summer. The sooner the willow is removed from all our highways the better.

The annual rent which many a man is paying for the use of a farm in the north central states will make the first one-fourth payment on a farm of far more productive soil in many of the newer sections of the country. Any man who is paying \$4 or \$5 an acre for the rent of a farm should look this matter up.

The dairy business and the poultry business will neither of them be ever overdone in this country. No other farm products maintain so uniform and profitable a price as do these two things; hence it is absolutely safe for any man owning a farm to devote his time largely to these two branches of farm work.

The application of muriate of potash to peaty soils seems to solve the problem of making such soils productive.

Strange as it may seem, there is one fluid which runs uphill just as easily as it does downhill, and that is electricity.

In many towns the number of cases of eggs exported corresponds very closely to the number of kegs of beer imported.

The law of business, and it is pretty hard to change it, is that men will buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market.

The factors essential to a good crop we should rate as good seed, 50 per cent; good soil, 30 per cent, and culture, 20 per cent.

Very few men can borrow tools and do exactly the square thing in the matter of returning them in just as good shape as when they got them.

The appearance of sorrel in a pasture or field is always notice that the soil is becoming acid and poverty stricken and that something needs doing.

Times are good out in Montana with the sheep men. They are contracting this year's crop of wool at about 25 cents per pound. Tariff legislation helps these men anyway.

A man who ordered a lot of apricot trees to plant in northern Iowa was saved the disappointment of seeing the trees winter killed, for the sharper who sold him the trees sent him soft maples.

The only real leisure class which we have in the United States are tramps. In the old world countries they are given a title, called gentlemen, and the common people are taxed to support them.

The polled or the dehorned bull is just as likely to have a fit as the bull with horns, but the advantage lies in the fact that the remains are more easily put in shape for the funeral by the undertaker.

Clover is a fine subsoiler, for its roots penetrate deeply and, rotting at the end of two years, leave the compact subsoil finely perforated. Clover is the cheapest subsoiler and soil fertilizer the farmer can get.

Winter wheat might be grown much farther north than the present limit if corn was planted five feet apart and the wheat sown among it in the fall, allowing the stalks to remain standing during the winter to catch the snow.

The earlier and more frequently corn is cultivated the easier will be the later cultivations and the cleaner the field. It is always a mistake to put off the first cultivation until the weeds get well started. The field never gets over it.

We do not care if the fence will turn stock. If it is a crooked fence we would tear it down and set it straight, for no one thing is more indicative of good business methods on the farm than that of fences, buildings, plow furrows and orchard trees set on the square.

A prominent farmer told us recently that the advent of the automobile on the country highways is driving the farmer's trade to the catalogue houses for the reason that it is safer for him to order his goods by mail than to trust his wife or boy with a horse and buggy to go the local store for goods. There may be something in this.

When a man finds himself with a wet farm upon which the crop will fail two years out of five he had better sell half of his land and properly till the balance, if he cannot do it otherwise, for eighty acres of well drained bottom land will produce more than 100 acres undrained, and at far less cost and vastly more comfort.

The high wages demanded by farm help and the increasing value of land are compelling more and more the substitution of machinery for hand labor on the farm, and the use of machinery tends to increase rather than diminish the average size of the farms, and this in turn tends to reduce the population of the rural districts and close up the country schools.

Nowhere else save in the far east could a great war like that which the Japs and Russians are waging take place without materially affecting the price of cereal crops of all nations. As it is, the Russians eat rye bread which they produce themselves, while the Japs live on rice and fish, and so the values of wheat and corn are in no perceptible manner affected.

Coyotes are constantly increasing in numbers over all the range country, and the prairie wolf, a first cousin to the coyote, is more numerous than ever in the thickly settled portions of Iowa and Minnesota. The great abundance of food, particularly poultry and lambs, accounts for this increase. Some Iowa counties have paid bounties on as many as fifty wolves this spring.

There is a great waste in the attempt to cultivate river bottom lands which are half the season liable to overflow and cause an almost total destruction of the crop. It is far better to keep such land in blue grass which is benefited by a periodical overflow. Such lands properly utilized with the cow or the steer will give a net return of 6 per cent on a valuation of over \$100 per acre, which they will not do when the attempt is made to crop them.

#### SAVING A LITTLE.

When a man has worked hard and lived economically for fifty years he should, if a western farmer, find himself worth not less than \$20,000, which sum is ample to enable him to live in comfort for the rest of his days. Still there are lots of men who do not do this, and they fail for various reasons. They are given to moving and shifting around from place to place. They try their hand at speculating. They do not try to understand the principles of their profession. They buy and sell at the wrong time. They perhaps get an itching for some office. They foolishly indorse some paper for a friend. They raise a school of a boy, maybe two of 'em, which keeps them poor. And so it comes that when they get to be old they could not raise \$700 to save their lives. The trouble is that everybody nowadays wants to get rich in a hurry and a general contempt prevails for the old fashioned way of saving a little each year.

#### SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

There is an evil under the sun, the which old Kleg Solomon never referred to when he was sizing up the evils of his generation, and that is the modern Sunday excursion train, which, under the pretense of giving the people a cheap and harmless outing, is permitted by the road officials to degenerate into an offense against public and private morals. Many unsophisticated and innocent people are induced to patronize these trains and are subjected before their return home to such an introduction to the bummery, profane, drunken and beastly side of human nature that they never get caught a second time. The utter helplessness of the train officials to handle these toughs is the most strange thing about it when the exercise of a little police authority would prevent the trouble. Every such train should have a bum car, into which should be unceremoniously dumped every drunk.

#### DRAINAGE CO-OPERATION.

Co-operative effort is nowhere more essential among farmers than when applied to drainage propositions. Few men can properly drain their farms independent of their neighbors. Sometimes—all too often, in fact—we find some project of this sort which if carried out would prove of inestimable benefit to the many absolutely blocked and held up by the mulish opposition of some one man who would be as much benefited as any of his neighbors by the work contemplated. One case we know of where the reclamation of over 70,000 acres of the best corn land in the west has been held up for years by the continued legal action taken by just one man owning a tract of land along the line of the proposed ditch. It is probable that no man's funeral would have been more cheerfully attended than his by his neighbors.

#### CURING CLOVER HAY.

It will soon be time to cut the clover hay. It is usually not a pleasant job. The weather is catchy, the hay gets wet and browned, if it is put in the barn or stack in an uncured condition it heats and becomes moldy and musty or fires, and if the effort is made to cure it in the field the leaves are shed and the best part of it wasted. Now, however, if the weather is fine the best way is to cut after the dew is off in the morning, bunch in small cocks toward night, turn the cocks over next morning and stack in the afternoon. The plan of putting the clover in the mow just as soon as it is wilted is not now followed to any extent, as there is too much danger of spontaneous ignition.

#### CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.

We feel like suggesting to some young men who want cheap land and a chance to start in farming that they go into western North Dakota to get a acre of land and make the best of it by growing macaroni wheat. This wheat does well there, where other cereals, say speltz, will not pay to raise. Inside of a year or two this wheat will sell for almost as much as other wheats. Men are learning how to mill it and housewives how to make excellent bread of the flour, and it looks as though it were destined to be one of the sure and very profitable crops for a large section of the country where land is still very cheap.

#### THE SEEDLESS APPLE.

The notorious seedless apple is being most industriously exploited and ingeniously advertised by its promoters on the one hand and most emphatically exposed as a fraud by the leading horticulturists of the country. It is small in size, poor in color, inferior in quality and is found not to be worm proof, which is the big point claimed in its favor. Before long some agent will be round to sell you these trees at \$2 or \$3 each. Show him the highway, for the thing is a fraud at such prices and probably not worthy of cultivation anyway.

#### IRRIGATION TROUBLES.

The man who has an irrigated farm has his troubles as well as those of us who have to depend upon Providence for a water supply. Sometimes the irrigation of his soil develops so much alkali that it poisons the land, and no crops will grow; then sometimes the snows fail to fall in the mountains, and the irrigation streams and reservoirs dry up, and his crops perish for want of water; then it often happens that some of his neighbors will take more than their share of the water and leave him short.

#### Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

**How To Find Out.**  
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

#### What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

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Lots on George and Johnson street, from \$200 to \$250.  
Four lots off Wachter street \$150 to \$200.  
One lot on Clay alley.  
Fifteen lots on South Erie street.  
These lots can be sold on small mouth payments.

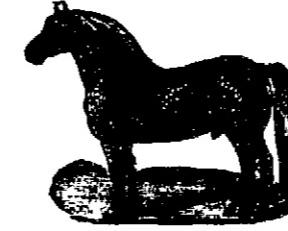
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Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to 5:30 P. M.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

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The other a **German Coach**, with the best of color, style and action.

**Terms:** \$15.00 to insure a colt 10 days old.

For pedigree and further description call on or address.

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This signature, E. H. Green

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**MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS** They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissons, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "LIFE SAVERS" to girls of womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. **\$1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL.** Sold by druggists. DR. MOTTS CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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North Mill Street.



THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905

Joseph Medill McCormick, who has just become the proprietor of the Cleveland Leader, will be gladly welcomed into the Ohio newspaper field. Mr. McCormick comes of good journalistic stock and is well equipped for the task he has undertaken.

The two violent deaths recorded in Massillon within the past ten days are deeply to be deplored. In the first case a young boy was instantly killed by being struck by a railroad train; in the second a young workman had his life crushed out while helping to move a house on the west side. In neither case was anyone responsible for the accident and yet either might have been prevented by greater personal precaution. A great many kinds of work involve danger to life and limb; nevertheless it is fairly certain that numberless fatalities could be prevented were it not for the tendency among the American people to take chances.

The Rev. Finkey P. Samuels, pastor of the colored White Rock Baptist church, of Philadelphia, has emulated a popular conception of our honored President to the extent of making the church collections in person, armed with a Big Stick. His congregation objected, and a discussion ensued in the course of which the Rev. Mr. Samuels offered to use his stick on the heads of those malcontents who refused to be coerced beyond the usual nickel or dime, and demanded his resignation. The reverend gentleman was arrested under the technical charge of larceny of church funds. Patriotism is a virtue, and imitation is the sincerest flattery, but we venture to believe that the Rev. Finkey P. Samuels will not again keep a club beside him during his sermons, nor use it with a gentle suggestiveness while gathering up the pennies of the pious.

A splendid example of the efficacy of the fire drill for public schools occurred in Brooklyn the other day when a three-story school building, housing eighteen hundred pupils and forty-five teachers, was emptied in three minutes. Fifteen hundred of these pupils were on the upper floors and not one of them was injured in leaving the burning building. The firemen say that this remarkable feat was due to the daily practicing of the fire drill; the pupils were accustomed to this manner of leaving the school house, and there was no panic or delay. For some years a similar drill has been in occasional use in the Massillon schools, where, fortunately, there has been heretofore no need to test its efficacy. Five minutes a day devoted to this drill, the importance of which every parent and teacher should recognize, would make the pupils familiar with a safe and speedy method of leaving the buildings. The small amount of time taken from studies would be well spent, not only as a safeguard against loss of life, but as a drill in quickness and coolness in time of danger would be of incalculable benefit in later life. Massillon schools should not be behind hand in a matter of such importance.

## REESE DAVIES HURT.

Well Known City Expressman in Runaway Accident.

Reese Davies, a well known city expressman, was thrown from his wagon in a runaway accident Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock as he was coming to the business section from McLain street. Mr. Davies had just taken some goods to a residence in South street. As he turned into McLain street from South, the right front wheel of the wagon fell to the ground. The tipping of the wagon and the unusual noise frightened the horse, which began to run at full speed. Mr. Davies made the turn from McLain to East Oak but soon after reaching that street the horse started for the steep embankment leading to the Sippo Valley mills. As the horse and wagon reached the edge of the precipice Mr. Davies jumped to the road. He landed on his feet but fell forward, striking the right temple on a stone. He was unconscious for a few minutes but soon rallied and was taken to his home in Washington avenue, where he soon regained his faculties.

As soon as Mr. Davies jumped from the wagon the horse stopped and before spectators of the accident could care for its driver the horse was standing on the brow of the incline.

## SIXTEEN MONTHS OF WAR.

Awful Loss in Men and Money by Russia and Japan.

War began February 5, 1904. Continued to date, days, 453. Cost to Russia (estimated), \$1,875,000,000. Cost to Japan (estimated), \$1,500,000,000. Russians in the field, present time, 400,000. Japanese in the field, present time, 420,000. Russia's casualties in battle, 245,000. Japan's casualties in battle, 170,000. Russian warships lost or captured, 62. Japanese warships lost, 4. Value of Russian ships lost, \$150,000,000. Value of Japanese ships lost, \$15,000,000.

Siege of Port Arthur lasted 217 days. Russian losses at Port Arthur, men, 30,000. Japanese losses at Port Arthur, men, 52,000.

### LAND BATTLES.

Yalu, May 1, 1904—Kuroki's army of 60,000 men crossed the Yalu river; first invasion of Manchuria; Russians retreated to Fenwakcheng.

Nanshan, May 22-26, 1904—Oku with 86,000 men drove Russians into Port Arthur, marked beginning of siege.

Vafangow, June 14, 15, 1904—40,000 Russians under Stakelburg sent to rescue of Port Arthur, defeated by Oku with 80,000.

Motien Pass, June 17, 1904—Count Keller defeated in effort to check Kuroki's advance on Liaoyang.

Liaoyang, August 24, September 4, 1904—Kuropatkin with 200,000 men defeated by Oyama with 220,000. Russians driven back to Mukden with loss of 21,000 men; Japanese losses, 17,500 men.

Shakho River, October 11-21, 1904—Kuropatkin's only attempt to drive Oyama southward; Russians defeated after losing 55,000 men; Japanese loss, 18,000; both armies held ground all winter.

Heikoutai, January 27, February 4, 1905—General Gripenburg with 80,000 men attempted to turn Oyama's left flank; defeated after losing 15,000 men; Japan lost 5,000; most important but not greatest battle of the war.

Mukden, February 24, March 12, 1905—Greatest battle in history; Kuropatkin with 400,000 men in sixteen day contest, losing 110,000 men and immense quantity of supplies. Japanese losses, 60,000; Russian army driven 160 miles northward.

### NAVAL BATTLES.

Port Arthur, February 9, 1904—Japanese surprised Russian fleet, torpedoed two battleships, one cruiser.

Chemulpo, February 9, 1904—Japanese fleet attacked and destroyed Russian cruiser Variaje and gunboat Konietz.

Port Arthur, April 13, 1904—Russian battleship Petropavlovsk sunk, with Admiral Makaroff, Painter Verestchagin, and nearly 700 men.

Port Arthur, May 15, 1904—Japanese battleship Hatsuse destroyed by mine; 400 men lost; cruiser Yoshino sunk by collision.

Port Arthur, May 28, 1904—Japanese battleship Yashima struck mine and sunk with all on board.

Port Arthur, August 10, 1904—Russian fleet tried to escape from Port Arthur; Czarewitch and two destroyers reached Tsingtau; Askold reached Shanghai; Diana at Saigon.

Korean Strait, August 16, 1904—Kamimura defeated Vladivostok fleet, sinking cruiser Ruric.

Sakhalien, August 20, 1904—Uru's fleet destroyed Russian cruiser Novik.

Port Arthur, December 1 to 31, 1904—Nogi's siege guns, directed from 202 Meter hill, sank five battleships, two large cruisers, and many smaller ships in harbor.

Sea of Japan, May 27-28, 1905—Togo's fleet practically annihilated Russian fleet, sinking or capturing 23 battleships, cruisers, and destroyers; 14,500 Russians perished, 3,200 captured. Togo lost three torpedo boats.

### VOGT—WEEKS.

Wedding Occurred at Bride's Home Wednesday.

The marriage of Miss Irene Vogt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Vogt, to Mr. Frederick H. Weeks, took place at 4:30 this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 40 South High street. Only members of the bride and groom's families were present. The bride's gown was of white crepe de chine over white silk. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks will leave at 7:15 p.m. for Cleveland. They will take a trip up the St. Lawrence, expecting to be gone about two weeks. On their return they will live in Akron, where the groom is connected with the Hawley Lumber Company.

### SNYDER-ROSE.

Miss Pearl Snyder, daughter of Mrs. Henry Snyder, and Mr. Charles Rose, of Cleveland, will be married this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, 132 North Mill street, the Rev. L. H. Burry officiating. The groom is connected with the R. H. Evans Construction Company, of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Rose will leave for Cleveland after the ceremony.

### Card of Thanks.

John Baylis and family, of Navarre, wish to thank friends and neighbors for their kind assistance and sympathy during the illness and death of his wife, especially the Daughters of Veterans of Tent No. 1, of Massillon, and the Ladies' Aid Society of Navarre, for flowers sent.

Many children inherit constitutions weak and feeble, others due to childhood troubles. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will positively cure children and make them strong. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly

## PROPERTY OWNERS WERE VISITED.

Consents Obtained for a New Road to Canton.

## THE NEW BOULEVARD PROJECT.

A Delegation of Citizens and Property Owners East of the City are Expected to Meet the County Commissioners Next Monday With Reference to Widening the Present Road.

Efforts to establish better and wider highways between Massillon and Canton are being made each day by parties interested in the two projects now before the public. It now appears that a second electric line is even more than a possibility, the new line to be run between the two cities along the section line just north of the Pennsylvania tracks.

The effort to widen the old road, which work has been promoted by J. W. Bierly, will be brought to the attention of the county commissioners next Monday, according to an arrangement made with the commissioners.

Mr. Bierly saw the officials alone last Monday and at that time arranged to have several business men and property owners in and near Massillon accompany him next Monday, when the entire project will be explained to the commissioners in detail. Blue prints of the land affected, the amount to be given by each property owner along the north side of the road and the houses that must be moved to establish a road at least thirty feet wider than the present road have been prepared for the occasion.

During the past few days Mr. Bierly has met with considerable encouragement from property owners along the old road and has also been told by several property owners along the old state road, which runs a little north of the present road a part of the way, that sufficient land to establish a boulevard will be given along that road if the promoters will decide to run the new road that way for a part of the distance. This feature has some attraction to those interested when a second track for the electric line is considered.

The promoters of the boulevard scheme hope to have affairs in a definite shape either for or against the entire project in another week.

The promoters of the highway or at least a right of way for an electric line along the section line, which would join Massillon and Canton through the Jeville territory just north of the Pennsylvania tracks, are also busy and were in Massillon Tuesday and Wednesday securing the consent of property owners. A right of way for an electric line has been mentioned as has also the question of whether or not the property owners would give one hundred and twenty feet of land for a public highway. An Independent reporter was told Wednesday that the promoters received every encouragement in their efforts. Several property owners readily gave their consent to donate the required land for a highway upon which an electric line can be built at the pleasure of the promoters. Practically all of the property owners between Canton and Massillon along the proposed new line have been seen and it is said that the surprising thing of the whole affair is that almost to a unit they are in favor of donating sufficient land to make the proposed highway possible.

While the promoters were here an entrance into Massillon for a second electric line was inquired into. The route talked of and the one that apparently meets with favor is to have the new line follow a line across the Russell farm near the Pennsylvania tracks, traverse the route of the switch leading from the tracks to the Sippo Valley mills and enter the city by way of East Tremont street. By doing this the steep grade of East Oak street would be avoided and the line would gain an easy access to the grade of the city streets. When asked Wednesday what company was to build the new line, if any is built, the reporter's informant said that he was not certain but thought that the company had some connection with the Stark Electric Company, which has a line from Salem to Canton.

Several of the property owners east of the city will lay out lots facing both the old and new road if the latter is built.

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## NORWAY READY TO FIGHT.

Secession is the Result of Years of Deliberation.

Christiania, Norway, June 14.—A remarkable calm, accompanied by stern determination, pervades Norway. Beyond the display of the new Norwegian flag from the buildings in Christiania and portraits of the provisional governors in the shop windows, which attract small crowds, there are no visible signs here that Norway is in the throes of a revolution. Norwegian and Swedish merchants continue business uninterruptedly.

A director of the national bank informed the Associated Press that large interstate deals, involving thousands of pounds, and providing for future payments, are being signed daily as usual. The officials here express confidence that Sweden finally will accept the situation.

While, however, determination is evident everywhere, intense anxiety is apparent, and the members of the cabinet are extremely busy in organizing the new government and providing for eventualities. The lack of demonstration is deliberate and is intended to alleviate the harshness of the act of separation and to avoid a show of offense towards King Oscar or the Swedes, but every Norwegian apparently is ready to answer a call to arms should the situation warrant it.

All the officials are exercising the utmost reserve. A member of the cabinet who was interviewed by the Associated Press, but who declined to permit the use of his name, said that the Norwegians never would recede from their present attitude, which is the result of many years' deliberation. It

was not expected, he said, that Sweden would declare war, but in that event, he added, Norway would be prepared. The army has been mobilized for annual drill and the government has taken precautions to lay in adequate stock of military stores at dangerous points.

While the Swedish army and navy, he continued, are larger than the Norwegian army and navy, there is no reason for fear. The Norwegians have never been conquered and never will be.

Regarding the possible danger of Russian and German aggression against the two countries in their separated state, the minister declared that the union was not strong enough to prevent aggression by these powers. There is no reason to suppose they are more covetous now than before the separation. Norway depended on England to prevent such encroachment, he said, and Norway is perfectly willing to enter into a defensive alliance with Sweden and Denmark. The minister said that the popular feeling of the country favored a republic.

### THE KAISER'S VICTORY.

London, June 14.—The new situation in Europe receives fully as much attention as the probable opening of the war.

Four parleys by Russia and Japan. It is generally recognized that the kaiser has now acquired a paramour on the continent which makes him almost the dictator of Europe.

All estimates of the fall of M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, agree that the consequences will be of vast importance not only to France, but to the entire world. France alone seems to fail to realize the significance of her virtual subordination to Germany. The damage to her prestige is far greater than in the Fashoda affair. There is little doubt that her rulers are convinced that the choice lay between war with Germany and the sacrifice of her greatest statesman.

Premier Rouvier will display toward the kaiser a consideration the absence of which for the past two years has been most galling to Emperor William's peculiar pride. M. Rouvier will probably accept Germany's demand for an international conference in regard to Morocco and in that case Great Britain will also consent rather than risk a conflict. The kaiser's complete supremacy will then be patent to all the world. There will probably be an attempt made to placate him by an offer of predominant interest in southern Morocco, with an Atlantic port.

His chief object, of course, is to destroy the Anglo-French entente. He cannot succeed immediately, but he has plenty of patience when necessary. He will probably have the deciding voice in the selection of a king of Norway. He desires to create a sort of dreibund of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, under his unofficial tutelage, which shall secure Scandinavia and the Baltic against any future Russian aggression.

It is impossible to foresee where the kaiser's hand will next be shown, but it is not to be supposed that he has yet taken advantage of the opportunities created by the paralysis of Russia. He has reduced France to a satellite without striking a blow. There are some indications that he would have preferred resistance, for he was confident of an easy victory, and the reward would be Madagascar, Indo-China and all other French colonies. American interests at the moment do not appear to be threatened by the vast ambitions of the German colossus.

## LOUIS HARMON'S INSTANT DEATH.

Fatal Accident While a Building was Being Moved.

## A SUPPORTING TIMBER BROKE.

The Deceased was Laying Track for the Rollers While the Building was in Motion and was Pinned to the Ground When the House Lurched to One Side—Head and Shoulders Crushed.

Washington, June 14.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions, issued Tuesday, says:

As a whole the weather was favorable for the cultivation of crops. There was ample warmth throughout the Central and Southern portions of the country, but insufficient heat in the extreme Northern districts, especially in New England, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Throughout the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast district the week was generally favorable.

The lake region and upper Ohio valley condition of corn is not promising,

owing largely to unfavorable effect of low temperature and excessive moisture,

but in the states of the lower Ohio, upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys the crop has made good progress, and as a rule, has shown decided improvement.

Winter wheat harvest has begun as far north as the central portions of Kansas and Missouri and southern Illinois and is in full progress in the more southerly sections where the yields are generally disappointing. A general improvement in the condition of spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas is indicated, although in the two last named states some fields continue thin and weedy. Spring wheat is also doing well on the Northern Pacific coast, the outlook in Washington being the best in years. Oats have suffered from heavy rains in the upper lake region and from lack of moisture in southern Illinois.

Elsewhere the reports respecting this crop are generally favorable. Harvest is general in the Southern states, with disappointing yields in Texas and Oklahoma.

The weather conditions throughout the whole of the cotton belt have been favorable for the cultivation of cotton, although a considerable part of the crop continues grassy.

## A UNION GLASS PLANT.

Toledo Making Big Effort to Secure the Works.

Toledo, June 14.—An announcement that is creating considerable comment in labor circles was made Tuesday morning when it was asserted that strong influences are being brought to bear to induce the American Flint Glass Workers' Union to locate their proposed thirty-ton glass plant in Toledo.

For some time it has been known that the officers of this powerful union have been working quietly upon ideas and plans for a great glass plant. Some time ago the organization held a referendum vote and decided that a plant should be built somewhere in the United States.

In the past, strikes

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The reunion of the Ingold and Rusher families will be held August 17, at Nimsila park, Canton.

R. A. Porter and J. Rayle, of Canal Fulton, were business visitors in the city Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bishop, of Homerville, Medina county, have taken up their residence in West Tremont street. Mr. Bishop is a mail clerk on the B. &amp; O.

Ed. L. Hering has bought out the grocery establishment of William B. Martin, corner of Tremont and Duncan streets. Mr. Hering took possession Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Wesley Frank and daughter, Miss Ethel Frank of Kendallville, Ind., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Piat, in Forest avenue. Mrs. Frank is a sister of Mr. Piat.

Peter Anthony, of Canton, dropped dead of paralysis of the heart Monday evening while working in his garden. His wife died at the table just two weeks ago from the same cause.

A cable message received by Judge A. J. Ricks Tuesday morning announced the arrival at Gibraltar of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph S. Rounds, who sailed from New York on June 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Shoemaker will leave on Thursday for Northampton, Mass., to attend the commencement exercises at Smith college, from which their daughter, Miss Lucile Shoemaker, graduates this year.

Coroner Sullivan had an autopsy over the body of Henry Dichtl, of Wooster, who died Saturday from the effects of being hit on the head by a pitched ball. It was found that the skull was fractured and that this was the cause of death. The funeral of the unfortunate young man took place Monday afternoon.

H. B. Sibila, John Weber and Alonso Crofut, members of the local lodge Catholic Order of Foresters, left Monday morning for Portsmouth to attend the annual convention of Foresters which will open there Tuesday. Mr. Sibila is a member of the state executive committee and the other Massillon men went as delegates from the Massillon lodge.

Elizabeth Mooch, through Attorney W. J. Piero, has filed a suit for divorce from Henry Moodi. Plaintiff states that they were married July 15, 1872, at Massillon, and have ten children. Cruel treatment is alleged. Plaintiff asks for the custody of the minor children and that about twenty acres in Perry township be given her.—Canton Morning News.

It is probable that the judicial and senatorial Republican conventions to renominate Judge Ambler and Senator R. A. Pollock will be held in Canton on June 24. Chairman Whiting, of the judicial committee, and Agler, of the senatorial, held a conference and decided upon this date. The other counties will be asked to agree. Neither of the candidates has opposition.

The suit brought in common pleas court against the Massillon telephone company to compel it to remove a cable across Plum street to permit the moving of a building by Edward Heisler and others interested has been set for a hearing next Monday morning. A preliminary hearing was set for last Monday but because of the crowded condition of the docket was postponed one week.

Mr. and Mrs. Manley Clark celebrated their wooden wedding anniversary at their home in North street Monday evening by entertaining the married members of the public school faculty and their wives, with progressive euchre. The character of the celebration was not overlooked by the guests, who brought with them all kinds of gifts in wood for their host and hostess.

Montgomery Whitehead, editor of the Grange Bulletin and past lecturer of the National Grange will lecture at the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Monday evening, June 19, under the auspices of the Pomona Grange. The lecture will be along the lines of the work, achievements and success of the grange, the condition of the farmers of the present date and other interesting data gathered by the past lecturer.

The funeral of the late John Bantz, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bantz, was held from St. Joseph's church Monday morning at 9 o'clock, the Rev. Michael Vollmeyer officiating. The pallbearers, who were intimate friends of the deceased, were William Holzbach, Edward Hilliard, Earl Waggoner, Vernon Duross, Charles Dunlap and William Henrich. The bier was covered with flowers. The body was placed in the receiving vault in St. Joseph's cemetery.

The annual memorial services of the Knights of Pythias and Rathbone Sisters will be held Sunday afternoon in the Massillon cemetery. A programme for the services is being arranged and will be announced later. All members of both Stark and Perry lodges K. of P., and members of the Rathbone Sisters are requested to meet at K. of P. hall promptly at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The Rev. James Jones, pastor of the U. B. church of this city, will deliver an address.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

## DALTON.

Dalton, June 13.—Miss Mary Root and Mr. Jesse Bodell were married here Monday evening by the Rev. W. H. Hubbell.

## JUSTUS.

Justus, June 13.—The second annual Welty school house reunion was held Saturday at the Welty school between Justus and Wilmot, and over two hundred graduates of the school were present. More than two hundred of these old scholars sat down to the banquet table at noon. Prof. McClintock, superintendent of the township schools, delivered the principal address. Singing and declamations by some of the scholars completed the programme for the day. The next reunion will be held at the school house on the second Saturday in June, 1906.

The Patterson commencement will be held in the U. B. church in Justus Thursday evening. A. W. Agler will deliver the class address. The class is composed of the following members: Ruth Ramsey, Mildred Pouts, Emma Muskopf, James Hood, Herbert Grant, Elton Shetler, Benjamin Netzley and Orion Smith.

## STONER-RODOCKER REUNION.

The second annual reunion of the Stoner-Rodocker families was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weisgarber, Saturday, June 10. A drizzling rain came down the greater part of the day, but in spite of the inclement weather everyone seemed to have a good, sociable time. By a few of the forenoon was spent in a game of baseball, the elder people playing against the younger until some of the elder thought they had better play quits for fear of getting beaten. Some engaged in a game of pitching horseshoes, while others listened to piano solos, rendered by Miss Lillie Lomas and Miss Icy Stoner, of Massillon, Miss Edna Brown and Miss Lottie Stoner, of Canal Fulton, and many others. Graphophone music furnished by C. Culler, of Canton, and J. Calderwood, of Stanwood, was listened to and enjoyed by many.

One great event of the day came next on the programme, that was the dinner, which was an excellent one. After the Rev. C. E. Stoner, of Roofsdale, Pa., had returned thanks one hundred and seventy-five guests partook of this bounteous repast. After dinner the meeting was called to order by the president, L. F. Stoner.

First on the programme was a song by the Misses Edna and Leda Brown. Invocation by the Rev. C. E. Stoner. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read by the secretary and approved. Miss Lottie Stoner gave a reading much to the delight of the people. Piano solo by Miss Carrie Cox; reading, "The Polish Boy," by Miss Effie Zimmerman. A brief history of the Stoner family, by Jonathan Stoner, was then given. Reading, "The Champion Borrowers," by Miss Beulah Stoner. The Rev. C. E. Stoner made a few remarks concerning the Stoner family which were very interesting, and in closing said, "Christian character should be the aim of every one." This ended the social programme.

A large relationship attended the Stoner-Rodocker reunion held at the home of Jacob Weisgarber, Jr., on Saturday, June 10.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the band did not go to Justus Saturday evening. On June 17 it will play at a festival in Pigeon Run.

man, then asked the congregation to join in singing "God be With You Till We Meet Again," which was sung by all with great spirit. It was followed by the closing prayer and benediction by the Rev. N. E. Moffit.

As the day was well past the company began to journey to their homes, saying that this in reality had been a great day of joy, friendship and gladness, and expressing the hope that all might live to come to a similar gathering on June 14, 1906, and many more as the years roll by.

## WILMOT.

Wilmot, June 12.—A base ball game between Wilmot and Mt. Hope Saturday afternoon resulted in a victory for Wilmot. The score was 12 to 10.

Miss Dolly Meese, of Wilmot, and Mr. Orrin Stakes, of Canal Dover, were married here Saturday evening by the Rev. J. B. Moyer. They will live in Canal Dover.

Miss Minnie Wentling, of Wilmot, and Mr. O'Brien, of Canton, were married here on Sunday by the Rev. M. F. Fritz. They will live in Canton.

The Wilmot band gave a festival Saturday evening. It was well patronized.

## CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, June 12.—Below is the programme as arranged for the Patterson commencement, to be held in the school house Friday evening, June 16, at 8 o'clock:

Greeting Song . . . . .	School
The Poisn Boy . . . . .	Zita Luckin
Life Is What We Make It . . . . .	Dora M. Klein
The Goblet of Life . . . . .	Lloyd Stoever
Song . . . . .	Buckeye Quartette
America's Greatness . . . . .	Ida Mae Stover
A Brave Boy . . . . .	Grace E. Young
Try . . . . .	Arthur J. Marchand
Song . . . . .	Quartette
Cripple Ben . . . . .	Gertrude L. Crookston
The Revolutionary Rising . . . . .	Etta L. Lamberton
Song . . . . .	Quartette
Address . . . . .	Prof. C. L. Cronbaugh
Song . . . . .	EDWIN EBIE
Supt of Commencement . . . . .	Quartette

## STANWOOD.

Stanwood, June 14.—Mrs. Lydia Oberlin is visiting relatives in Wayne county this week.

The Rev. W. S. Adams conducted services at this place on Sunday. The Rev. C. E. Stoner preached to an attentive audience. Mr. Stoner was formerly a resident of this place, having been born and raised here, but is now preaching in Westmoreland county, Pa.

The festival announced for Saturday evening, June 17, at this place, has been postponed until June 24.

Many from this place attended the Sunday school convention at Canton last week.

The Misses Goldie Frantz and Edith Shilling, of West Lebanon, were the guests of their cousins, the Misses Mary and Blanche Shilling, at this place, last week.

A large relationship attended the Stoner-Rodocker reunion held at the home of Jacob Weisgarber, Jr., on Saturday, June 10.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the band did not go to Justus Saturday evening. On June 17 it will play at a festival in Pigeon Run.

## NEWMAN.

Newman, June 14.—James Ralston spent part of last week with his Cleveland friends.

A large crowd attended the raising of August Peters' new barn last Friday.

William Prentiss, of Sandusky, is visiting his son, Ernest B. Prentiss, of this place.

William R. Weidner, of Portsmouth, is enjoying a week's vacation at the home of his mother and calling on his former schoolmates and friends.

Mrs. William Williams and son Howard, of West Brookfield, were the guests of the Morgan family last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jones spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Rummins.

## THE BOUGHMAN REUNION.

The Boughman family held its eighth annual reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boughman, near Elton, on Thursday, June 8. As the day proved to be a very fine one the people kept coming from the east and west until the company reached over three hundred in number. When the hour came for refreshments President Amos B. Mase invited the people to gather near the barn, and the choir sang a greeting. There was an invocation pronounced by R. W. Klingel, then "Blest be the Tie that Binds" was sung by the assembly. At noon over two hundred and fifty partook of the refreshments. At 2 p.m. the company gathered in the M. E. church. After a song by the choir the welcome address was delivered by the Rev. N. E. Moffit in behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boughman. The Misses Elva Boughman, Sylvia Boughman, Mary F. Beck, Elta Hentzel, Ella Boughman and Master Archie Mase favored the company with declamations. L. J. Daily and the Rev. J. M. Poulton, of Navarre, John Vail, of Decatur, Ind., and G. A. Selders, of West Lebanon, delivered addresses in keeping of the day.

R. W. Klingel and Daniel Boughman participated in memorial exercises in behalf of Mrs. Jesse King, who was summoned to the life beyond.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. B. Mase; secretary, M. A. Boughman; treasurer, Zach Boughman; committee on arrangements, H. J. Boughman, J. B. Boughman and J. B. McFarren. The leader of the singing, M. A. Bough-

such an active part can well feel proud of. Come to the children's day exercises next Sunday evening and inspect the work that has been done by the money collected recently by the Sunday school committee.

The Newman Coal Company is prospecting for a block of coal on the Cyrus Young farm that three different coal companies spent considerable money to secure, but gave it up before reaching the goal. The Willow Coal Company drove a stone entry quite a distance, and after getting out of its latitude abandoned its effort. Then the Mountain Coal Company tried to get it and failed for some unknown reason. The coal referred to lies northeast of the Newman cemetery.

## GENOA.

Genoa, June 14.—The heavy rains have done great damage in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Muskoff visited the latter's parents near Massillon Sunday.

Peter Strebl visited Canton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Whitmer visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marchand Sunday.

Children's exercises will be held at Richville Sunday evening.

John Gephart visited his parents near Coshocton Sunday.

Mrs. Melie Karver and Cyrus Deckard visited at Fred Marchand's residence Friday evening.

The Whitmer reunion, which was held last Saturday, was well attended.

## THE CLAPPER REUNION.

The Clapper relationship met on June 19, 1905, to celebrate their seventh annual reunion. The grounds in the Clapper grove had been nicely arranged and decorated, but on account of the inclemency of the weather the reunions were transferred to the Clapper barn.

Friends and neighbors gathered in goodly numbers to meet and greet those that they had not seen since the last reunion. The forenoon was very enjoyably spent in talking of those days that are so sad, so fresh and are no more.

The dinner hour arrived and the ladies began unpacking the baskets, and to their surprise found them laden with all the good things that the fairer sex of the land could possibly prepare. After the contents of the baskets were transferred to the tables and everything being readied the chairman of the day, John Clapper, gave a few words of welcome. The invitation was then extended to fill up the tables.

After the feeding of the multitude and the gathering of the fragments (which were very few on account of the copious appetite of the inner man at this season of the year) the chairman called the assemblers together and announced the following programme:

Music . . . . .	No 4 Orchestra
Report of Last Reunion . . . . .	Secretary
Song—"Joy and Gladness" . . . . .	Stark Co. Quartette
Recitation—"A Ginger Snap" . . . . .	Russell Clapper
Recitation . . . . .	Bessie Clapper
Music . . . . .	Orchestra
Recitation . . . . .	Walter Clapper
Song . . . . .	Quartette
Music . . . . .	Orchestra
Song—"In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree" . . . . .	Joe Clapper
Music . . . . .	Orchestra

Remarks were made by a number of the older persons present.

The address of the day was rendered by the Hon. R. A. Pollock, of North Lawrence. Among the other many good and pointed things that were included in the address made by the senator, he emphasized the value and importance of meeting annually in family reunion.

The place of holding the next reunion was taken into consideration and it was decided to take it to Stark county to the residence of Wallace Books, near Sippo. It was also decided to hold it one year hence, second Saturday in

June. B. F. Clapper was elected president and Mrs. Ira Zimmerman secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year. Following are the names of those present:

Samuel Clapper, Mrs. Chester Gallett, Merrel and Thelma Gallett, Frank Clapper and wife, Clark Weirich, wife and son, Ira Zimmerman and wife,

Ivan Yost, of Massillon; Jacob Clapper, J. W. Greenhoe, wife and sons,

Dewey, Marion and Grayston, William Harbaugh, of Canal Fulton; Mrs. Josie Miller, J. O. Clapper, Paul and John Weinsheimer, P. F. Clapper, wife and son Russell, Nellie Garman, Adam Cook and wife, Grandma Cook, George Garman and wife, Aquilla Houser, wife and son, John Garman, of Marshallville; Mrs. Mary Hershey, of Copley; Solomon Garman and wife, of Everett; Violet Brechbuler, Clara Zupp, of East Greenville; Jacob Boyer and wife, William Housman and wife, of Clinton; H. B. Walter, Cyrus Walter and wife; Mrs. Frank Brown, of Orville; Vernon Whitman, Mrs. Floyd Whitman, of Rittman; John Kiser and wife, Dr. J. C. Haney, wife and daughter; William Emerson and Krieth Kiser, of Dalton; James Leonard and wife, Mrs. Henry Kiser, of Canton; Ed Weiser, wife and children, Carl, Owen, Pearl and Forrest, E. C. Weygandt and son Don, J. K. Weygandt and wife, Jay and Alta Suttle, of Burton City; B. F. Brennenman, wife and daughter Eva, of Warwick; Wallace Books, wife and son Melvin, Miss Harris, Chloe Bergman, T. D. Bergman and wife, of Sippo; Theo Pontius, wife, son and daughter, of Smithville; Frank Hershey and wife, Mrs. J. M. Jackson and son, D. S. Eicher, wife and daughter Vesta, B. F. Robinson and wife, T. L. Clapper and wife, Mrs. John Lower, Henry First and wife, the Hon. R. A. Pollock and son, Joe Frase and wife, Cyrus Walter and wife, J. C. Erwin and wife, William Shifferly and wife, Samuel Nolt and wife, A. W. Weygandt and wife, D. K. Eberly, Henry Goodheart and wife, Bert Brown, wife and son, Harry Erwin, wife and son Wilbur, Mrs. David Fletcher, Carl Zimmer and wife, Ellen Kiser, June Hershey, Melva and Nellie Erwin, Emma Walter, Carl and Harvey Cunningham, Charles Alpert, Clarence, Myrtle and Ruth First, Walter and Orrin Erwin, Wayne, Ellmore and Mary Shelt, Clayton and Arthur Hershey, Jacob, George, John, Edna and Iva Erwin, Carlos, Leroy, Pauline, Louise and Isie Weygandt, J. B. Clapper, Henry Shelt, Simon Walter, Orrin and Arthur Lower, Joseph Gindlesberger, Warren, Earl and Urban Kauffman, Walter and Oral Clapper, Charles, Harry, Esty and Ohla Robinson, Eva Stinson, Myrtle and Elsa Zimmerman, Miss Jean Pollock, Mrs. Catherine Clapper, Miss Eugene Singer and son, Banks Nolt, Floyd and Rene Eberly, Emmitt and Elsa Shifferly, Cloy Scott, of North Lawrence. A GUEST.

## OSCAR IS WILLING.

Will Confirm Dissolution of Scandinavian Union.

Christinia, Norway, June 14.—King Oscar's letter to the storghing was read to that body today. It was referred to a committee and the storghing adjourned to await the committee's report. It is assumed the letter indicates that the king and rikstag will probably confirm the dissolution of the union, after the reaffirmation of the contention that the consent of Sweden and King Oscar is necessary.

## Sunday Service Resumed

Between all points on B. &amp; O. (C. L. &amp; W Division.)

## "TONY" GALLO

## IS INVOLVED.

Transactions With Wholesale Fruit Firms Laid Bare.

# HOW MUKDEN WAS WON

An Expert's Description of the Moves That Decided the Greatest Battle In History.

By Frederick Palmer, Collier's Weekly's Special War Correspondent In Manchuria, Who Was In the Wake of Japan's Victorious Army.

Bitterest Engagement Occurred at Lekom-pau Village, Where the Streets Became Shambles—Whole Russian Division Held Off by One Regiment—Galant Fighting of Nogi's Men.

Kuropatkin Lost by Committing the Error of Which He Warned His Officers.

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Two new armies came to assist the main force at the battle of Mukden, one marching up to Jumutin with either end of the winter line. Nogi's men had only finished the siege at Port Arthur when they had to begin a tramp of 200 miles in the cold and windy period of late January and early February.

#### A Part of the Japanese Strategy.

You may hear in Tokyo—as I heard when I passed through how the new army of the east (the Japanese right) was sent through Korea in order to give the impression that its destination was Vladivostok. By marching around Robin Hood's barn the new army of the east had fooled the enemy completely. It had sprung out of the air on Kuropatkin's left and was doing the work of the battle already in progress. This much you learned in the most confidential way from the gossip of the capital. The truth is, so far as I can ascertain, that the Japanese made a great secret of this new army's existence when as a matter of fact they would have been deeply disappointed had not Kuropatkin heard all about it through his secret service. Kuropatkin rose to the left. He thought that the Japanese were trying to turn his left. He sent his reserves to the east, and that was precisely what the Japanese wanted.

The real secret was to the west, the Japanese left. It was simple, as all battle plans are, to wage battle along the whole of the enemy's line, fight on his left and strike on his right.

On Feb. 20 Nogi was mobilized in the little town of Shapello, about twelve miles west of Liaoyang. The czar was not more carefully watched during the riots in St. Petersburg than this force which was as large as Lee's army upon its surrender to Grant. Most of the cavalry at Oyama's command formed a screen in front of him from the left of the Japanese works to the bank of the Liao. The Cossacks never penetrated it or got around it; no native took the information to Mukden. Kuropatkin never snuffed a mouse. The town where Nogi waited was sealed by sabers and carbines. But the time was not yet ripe for Nogi to advance. When he went it must be rapidly, lest the enemy should be warned and prepare for him.

#### The Beginning of the Battle.

It was the place of the new army of the east to call attention to itself by the first movement of the battle. Its first fight on its advance was at Chinchouen on Feb. 23. This was not serious. It kept on advancing on the 24th, 25th and 26th, having to meet the enemy in little more than rear guard actions. By this time it was on a line with the main positions of the Japanese, but between these two points there was a bend in the line toward the southward.

Here Kuroki's army, which had hitherto formed the right, was posted. Its three divisions were set differing and difficult tasks in pressing forward to relieve any pressure on the new army and to insure that once Kuropatkin had removed his reserves to this side of Mukden he would be kept too busy there to withdraw them until Nogi had firmly placed himself to the east of Mukden, threatening the railroad.

One division was concentrated and sent right around the right of the other two divisions of Kuroki. They advanced ten miles on the 24th without opposition, but by the 27th the new army and the First army began to appreciate how strongly Kuropatkin had prepared for the expected flanking movement on his left. With stubborn positions in front of them one division of Kuroki's army had the assistance of a brigade and a concentrated artillery fire. The division which had wheeled on the 26th attacked Winfield. They found the Russians in greater numbers

than they expected. They had been unable to reconnoiter the slopes approaching the Russian work, which were steeper than they had anticipated. On the 27th weariness and a driving snow storm held them back. On the 28th they suspended their attack and scouted the positions before them, and for seven days the right was to make little further progress. On the 29th the captain was withdrawn, and Nogi took the stage. The cavalry which had screened him fell back on to the bank of the Liao river to protect his flank. On the 28th he made fifteen miles without opposition of account.

He was now up even with the center. From end to end the Japanese line was a hundred miles long. Thus the first period of the operation may be said to have closed with February. Only the right had been engaged as yet. It had felt of the enemy and found him strong, not even yet realizing how far his strength there was to prove to be his strategical weakness. Nogi, proceeding across the plain, was not yet opposed. The casualties were few on either side. On March 1 the issue was fairly joined.

There is an impression that the Japanese army takes no chances. That is because it always wins. Had Oyama failed at Mukden all the world would have marveled how he had dared to take such risks, which would then have been pointed out as the reasons of his undoing.

Consider this one thing: When the result was still in doubt and the battle at its height every single man was fighting. The reserve consisted solely of a supreme confidence that no portion of the line could be driven back. We speak of the value of the trust of troops in their general. The significant feature at Mukden was the trust of a general in his troops and their commanders.

With at least 8,000 men engaged, counting both sides, this was supreme necessity.

The field of Marengo or a Chancellorsville was as a suburban yard beside a Dakota farm. That Napoleonic genius of seizing the moment's advantage, of launching a brigade upon a weak point or marching it within an afternoon from flank to flank, might not be exerted here or so only by the heads of corps and divisions. To them the grand staff had set each his task, for Mukden was many battles interwoven into a gigantic movement. In order to accomplish each his object, which was in keeping with the whole plan, the different generals were expected to make brilliant combinations, and they did.

On the Russian side there was not one army, but three. On the center is Bilderling, on the right (to the west) is Kaulbars and on the left (to the east) is Linevitch, with his Siberian reservists and sharpshooters, who understand mountain work, facing Kuroki. Survivors of the Yalu, who have never won, face survivors of the Yalu, who have never lost.

Kuropatkin's plan, so far as we know, was based on an entire misapprehension of his enemy's. He thought that Oyama was to throw all his strength into a flanking movement to the eastward. This conclusion he drew from the advance of the Yalu army through the mountains, as I have already explained. It was the conclusion Oyama had at his disposal.

#### Holding the Center.

By such sacrifices as this and the use of all his reserves Oku was not only able to hold his own, but to make some advances on the 5th and 6th, when Nogi did nothing except to stiffen his line. As for Nodzu, with Oku's two divisions on the center, it was not expected that he would make any headway.

Behind them were the comforting banks of the howitzers and Krupp's, which had torn the roofs off the heads of the defenders of Two Hundred and Three Meter hill at Port Arthur. They could not storm intrenchments which the Russians had been months in making. Their part presently was to bug the enemy so close that he was always under threat of a decisive charge; that he dared not spare any men for other vital points. In some places Nodzu's men got to within three or four yards of the Russians, and there they lay sleepless from cold, with the thermometer 15 or 20 degrees below freezing at night.

Next to Nodzu was Kuroki. To him was assigned a task requiring the same versatility which has distinguished his corps from the time of its crossing of the Yalu to the present. He has had to exhibit the qualities of good pedestrian, of the bulldog and the fox. At Liaoyang he fought his way through the mountains and on to the plain, so at the Shakhe and so at Mukden. But never once has he been allowed to remain on the plain after he had reached it.

Kuroki again faced steep slopes with narrow valleys between them. Kuropatkin, who had been so often foiled by the old fox's work in the hills, was determined to hold him this time.

Turning to Nogi, we find him making no advance at all on the 4th and 5th. On the 6th he swings a little farther north. By this time the expected had happened. The reserves sent to the east early in the battle were marched back. They no more waited till they were ready than the two divisions which had such short leifit. On the 7th they threw them down precipitately on Nogi's line. But all the spirit of fight was out of the tired legs. Nogi shook them off and was still able to make a little ground. Three separate assaults had been made on his left.

Nogi Strikes His First Blow.

By this time, waiting for the crisis to appear on the left, Kuropatkin must have had news of the danger to his right. Kaulbars sent out to meet it without plan two divisions as hastily as they could be dispatched. One was ready before the other and started off. On the morning of the 31st the first division ran into Nogi. Neither side was entrenched; neither could intrude. There was the shock of a real encounter. Nogi deployed first and delivered his blow instantly. The Russians were quickly, overwhelmingly beaten. They fled precipitately toward the north. In the afternoon the second division came up and did a little better in that its fragments fell back on the main body. Both divisions belonged to the Six-

teenth corps, fresh from Europe. Many of the peasant soldiers did not understand the mechanism of their rifles, let alone the use of sights. Their fate was precisely that of a train load of excursionists in a collision. The Russians left 3,000 dead bodies on the field. Their total of casualties must have been half of the 20,000 men engaged. The cost to Nogi was 3,000 wounded and killed. At the same time he had made a good day's advance. He was within five miles of the railroad.

The truth is that at this juncture the Japanese staff, who had staked all on an offensive stroke, were as much worried as Kuropatkin, who had staked all on the defensive. For his center and left were not being engaged. It was plain that Nodzu had not heard the lion too far until the other hunters came up. The easy time that he had meant a correspondingly hard time for Kuroki and Kawamura.

Had the two Japanese corps facing Kuropatkin's right center shown no more harmony of execution than Kaulbars and Bilderling he would never have been shaken. On Nogi's right was the bulldog army of Oku, whose task from Liaoyang onward has been to fight its way inch by inch against frontal positions, to be the strong pivot while the others wheel. As Nogi extended his line northward Oku's left had to swing to the northeast, enveloping the western end of the Russian works and meanwhile separate one of its divisions from the main body in crossing the Hun.

Kuropatkin recognized soon after his great error of misunderstanding the Japanese plan that this deadly angle was a vital point, and Nogi must wait on Oku's progress here. The two divisions to the east of the Hun were attached to Nodzu, making the center a unit. Oku himself took the north side with the third division and all the reserves. Oyama had at his command.

The frozen ground would not permit the men once they had gained a little ground to throw up those hasty intrenchments whose life saving value makes the spade almost as important an adjunct of the modern infantryman's kit as his rifle. Japanese genius provided a substitute. The soldiers carried empty sand bags. These they filled by scraping up the thin surface of the earth while the sun had thawed. Some even carried blocks of wool. One man, we know, had a carpet bag. He was found dead beside it.

Except for the collection of mud houses a mile or more apart no cover other than ruts or ditches is available. The villages formed strategic points, which became the centers of fierce engagements of strife.

Litompuu was a village in point. There occurred the bitterest fight to the west of Mukden. The streets and the compounds became shambles. Here was the center of those attacks by which the Japanese sought to rectify their line in Nogi's support, of those counter attacks by which Kuropatkin's other two divisions also kept on. The guards were temporarily checked, but pressed on at daylight. That did the business.

But first another word about the First army. Two of the divisions were not yet across the Hun on the morning of the 10th. They were hotly engaged. At the same time a sand storm had cut all divisional communications. The division attached to Nodzu was well separated from its mates. A staff officer was hurried forward to it. Without knowing the situation of the other two, he brought up all the available reserves to the assistance of the isolated division, which was able to dash ahead and catch the thick of the retreat unbroken.

With victory in the air the other two divisions were not to be denied. They made their crossing good. From that time onward no critic could have spoken of the Japanese pursuit as slow. Kawamura's Yalu army was too far to the east to be brought to bear on the line of Russian retreat. Kuroki's men, heavily equipped, kept on for sixty miles with scarcely any sleep.

The plan of concentration for a dash had succeeded as it has so often for the Japanese. Could Kuropatkin have kept Kuroki and Nodzu back another twenty-four hours, gradually drawing in his center while he held Nogi on his right, his army might have got away with all along a prancing the loss in killed and the wounded. With Nodzu north of Mukden his center was in the neck of a bottle. The Russians fled north in columns along the railroad as fast as they could, with transportation blocking the way. There was no safety for them until they should get past Tieling. Without waiting on a studied approach one of Kuroki's divisions took the pass at the cost of a thousand casualties. That was not in the plan as a part of Kuroki's work.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon, O.

**Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.**

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, May 28, 1905, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East 2:06 a. m.; 2:17 a. m.; 8:06 a. m.; 8:30 a. m.; 12:57 p. m.; 5:18 p. m.; 8:05 p. m.

For the West 9:58 a. m.; 10:28 a. m.; 4:20 p. m.; 5:42 p. m.; 10:05 p. m.; 11:40 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon, O.

**Wabash System W. & L. E. R. R.**

time table in effect May 7, 1905.

West Bound 21 1 3 15 25 19

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

Ly Wheeling... 6:20 12:10 6:45

" Martins Fer. 6:20 12:20 6:55

" Steubenville 5:55 12:05 7:55

" Pittsburg... 8:03 12:01 7:19

" Lowell... 8:28 1:38 9:10

" Worcester... 9:35 10:35 9:10

" N. Haven... 10:45 12:45 10:34

" Marion... 7:00 A. M. 4:15

" Dalton... 7:15 4:27

" Orrville... 7:45 4:50

" Creston... 8:21 5:40

" Wellington... 9:05 6:20

" Norwalk... 9:15 7:10

" Akron... 8:40 8:40

Ar Toledo U. D. 11:30 8:40

" Chicago... 1:30 A. M. 10:00

" St. Louis... 8:04 1:51

P. M. P. M. P. M.

East Bound 2 22 23 16 6

daily daily daily daily daily

P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

Ly St. Louis... 9:05 12:30

" Chicago... 11:00 P. M. 3:00

" Toledo... 4:42 11:22

" Fremont... 10:18 6:15

" New York... 11:10 7:15 1:24

" Wellington... 11:50 7:54

" Creston... 12:38 8:40 2:37

" Lowell... 12:58 9:01

" Marion... 1:00 9:14

" Massillon... 1:27 1:27 3:22 3:25 6:10

" Navarre... 1:44 No. 8

" Bowerston... 2:38 daily

" Jewett... 3:05 3:20 8:32 8:06

Ar Pittsburgh... 3:15 5:25 10:05 6:15 9:45

" Steubenville... 5:00 9:30 9:20

" Martins Fer. 5:10 10:00 7:30 9:40

P. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.

Cleveland Div 31 33 35 46 50

A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

Ly Massillon... 6:10 6:10

" Navarre... 6:45 6:45 7:05 4:25

" Canton... 6:50 6:50 7:05 4:25

" Kent... 8:07 11:11 9:31 6:00 5:15

" Arc-Cleveland... 9:15 12:15 9:30 7:10 6:55

South 24 32 30 46 28

A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

Ly Cleveland... 7:00 11:00 5:45 4:00 7:30

" Kent... 8:0

# MET WITH THE COMMISSIONERS.

Widening of Canton-Massillon Road Was Discussed.

## NEW FEATURES DEVELOPED.

J. W. Bierly Explained What is Proposed to the County Commissioners Monday — The Project of a Second Highway is Being Pushed.

The project to widen the Canton-Massillon road by adding at least thirty feet to the north side was given official notice Monday when J. W. Bierly, who promoted the undertaking, appeared before the county commissioners, in session in Canton, and explained in detail just what is proposed to be done. Mr. Bierly had hoped to have a number of Massillon business men and others accompany him but this was found to be impossible Monday and the commissioners will be visited by a delegation from the city and others interested between the two cities at a later date.

The sole object of the meeting Monday was to present the project to the commissioners as it has been presented to the people during the past month. The officials have been aware of the project but up to Monday had not been officially notified. In time the commissioners will be asked to grant the right to widen the road to make it available for driving purposes to an extent where this form of pleasure will not be hindered by the passing of electric cars.

During the past week Mr. Bierly has found that some of the property owners along the proposed improvement will donate sufficient land to carry out the project. He has also learned that the houses can be moved at a cost very much less than was given in the first estimate. There will be fifteen houses to be moved should the commissioners grant the right to widen the road. These are all located on the north side of the road. Should the road be widened in a zigzag course, taking land from each side of the highway, a less number of houses would have to be moved. Should the addition be taken from the south side sixty-eight houses must be moved.

Out of all the discussion and promotion of highways between Massillon and Canton, some good road should result. The project to establish a highway between these two cities along the section line connecting East Oak street in Massillon with Navarre street in Canton is being pushed by those interested in lands along the proposed route. This is the proposed road to run north of the Pennsylvania tracks and take practically a straight line, passing near the new Catholic cemetery. Blue prints are being made of this proposed improvement and there will be something tangible to the affair in a short time. An independent reporter was told Monday that the promoters of the second road have an option from an electric railway company to run a line over the highway. This is to be accepted or rejected at the will of the promoters as there is nothing certain as yet that the road will be wide enough to permit the laying of a car track. Many of the owners of farms along the new road are willing to give sufficient land to make the road, depending upon the availability of the land remaining for residence sites as their remuneration. Both projects to improve the highway connections between the two cities has met with much favorable comment.

## COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

### County Commissioners Allow Funds for Humane Societies.

Canton, June 12.—The board of county commissioners at the session Monday forenoon allowed the Canton humane society \$800 and the Massillon humane society \$500 out of the dog tax fund. The amounts granted to each society are to cover itemized expenses for the year ending June 1, 1905, and for the ensuing year. Charles A. Frazer represented the Canton society and Turenne Getz the Massillon society. Under the amended law of 1904, providing for the distribution of the dog tax fund after sheep claims are paid, the commissioners are instructed to make allowances for humane societies. The remainder of the fund, amounting to about \$2,000, will go to the public schools of the county.

The board of county commissioners and county auditor, acting as a board of equalization, determined the levies for the county's expenses for the ensuing year Monday forenoon. The total levy is the same as last year, or 5.95. One-tenth of a mill is taken from the building fund and equally divided between the poor fund and the soldiers' relief fund. The other funds remain the same. The state fund amounts to 1.86 mills, the same as last year.

## RECORD BREAKING TIME.

### Pennsylvania Flyer Making Distinguished Missionary Here More Than a Mile a Minute.

Bishop James M. Thoburn, who for the past forty-five years has been at the head of the missionary work of the Methodist church in India, was in the city on Sunday, a guest at the residence of the Rev. and Mrs. S. K. Mahon, 26 Houston street. He left Monday morning for Greentown, where he will preach this evening. His home is in Delaware. In India his headquarters are at Calcutta. Bishop Thoburn came to this country on account of ill health. He expects to remain about a ten miles from Atwood to Warsaw, Ind. The ten miles were made at the rate of 77.4 miles per hour. A speed of 85.71 miles per hour was maintained for three consecutive miles. The first twelve miles east of Warsaw were traveled at the rate of 76.59 miles an hour.

The total time from Chicago to Fort Wayne was 147 minutes, the distance being 148 miles. During the run sixteen minutes were used in making a run of seven miles to Englewood. The train stopped there two minutes for passengers, came to a full stop at Grand Crossing, slowed down at four other railroad crossings and stopped three minutes at Plymouth for water. The second engine, put on at Fort Wayne, made the run of nineteen miles from Dunkirk to Upper Sandusky in thirteen minutes, which is at the rate of 87 miles an hour.

The officers of the road in charge reported that the train was running on schedule time and that unless something unforeseen should happen, it would reach New York city on time, at 9:45 o'clock Monday forenoon. There were no ceremonies connected with the starting of the new train from Chicago. The flyer left Chicago Union station in the same manner as the regular trains. That the eighteen-hour schedule has met with the approval of the public was demonstrated yesterday. So many persons made application for passage on the new train that for several hours before the scheduled time to start all the available room in the train had been disposed of. The new train consists of five cars. Two of them are regulation sleeping cars, one a dining car, one a compartment observation car and the other a compartment library, drawing room and smoking car. Each of these eighteen-hour trains will be similarly equipped.

## KILLED BY PITCHED BALL.

### Young Man Dies on Ball Field at Wooster.

Wooster, O., June 12.—A fatality occurred here Saturday afternoon during an amateur ball game. Henry Diehl, aged 20, being the victim. The unfortunate youth was at bat and in trying to dodge a curved ball got in its way and was struck over the right ear. He dropped to the ground, got up and started to run, but stopped and asked another player to take his place. He laughed and said, "I've got it on the nose." A moment later he fell over unconscious and died within an hour. He was the only son of a widowed mother. The ball was pitched by Bert Thorne, son of Charles Thorne, director of the Ohio agricultural experiment station. Young Thorne is prostrated at the result of the sad accident.

## DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

### There Were no Contests on the County Ticket.

Canton, June 12.—The following county ticket was placed in nomination at the Democratic primaries last Saturday. But little interest was taken in the election, owing to the fact that there were no contests for positions on the ticket:

Representatives—Bernard C. Bell, Massillon; William C. Heubold, Canton.

Prosecuting attorney—Arthur U. Bordner, Canton.

Treasurer—J. S. Coy, Louisville.

Commissioner—John Starkey, Minerva.

Sheriff—Charles W. Palmer, Uniontown.

Infirmary director—Emery Osborne, Alliance.

Coroner—Dr. L. E. Casey, Minerva.

Arthur R. Turnbull was nominated for mayor by decisive pluralities over his opponents.

The names of delegates to the state convention were placed on the ballot, and John C. Welty is now assured of the solid support of Stark county without a flaw.

## BACK-ACHE

and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed when the kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

**Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills**

the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine having a combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. Write for free sample to The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## BISHOP THOBURN'S VISIT.

### Distinguished Missionary Here on Sunday.

Bishop James M. Thoburn, who for the past forty-five years has been at the head of the missionary work of the Methodist church in India, was in the city on Sunday, a guest at the residence of the Rev. and Mrs. S. K. Mahon, 26 Houston street. He left Monday morning for Greentown, where he will preach this evening. His home is in Delaware. In India his headquarters are at Calcutta. Bishop Thoburn came to this country on account of ill health. He expects to remain about a

ten miles from Atwood to Warsaw, Ind. The ten miles were made at the rate of 77.4 miles per hour. A speed of 85.71 miles per hour was maintained for three consecutive miles. The first twelve miles east of Warsaw were traveled at the rate of 76.59 miles an hour.

Sunday morning the distinguished

missionary addressed a large congre-

gation at the Wesley M. E. church and

baptised several children. The title of

his sermon was "Be Ye Witnesses Unto Me." In the evening he spoke to another large congregation at the First M. E. church, giving some inter-

esting statistics showing the progress

of missionary work in India and what

it has accomplished. At the close of

the service a collection was taken for

the cause of missions in India.

## OBITUARY.

### JACOB WEIDMAN.

Jacob Weidman, aged 60 years, dropped dead at the home of his son-in-law, John Collier, at Camp creek Sunday morning. Death was caused by heart trouble. The deceased was a brother of John Weidman, of Navarre.

### DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Mary Snyder, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Snyder, of 218 East Cherry street, was buried from St. Mary's church Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Death was the result of an attack of congestion of the stomach and liver.

The funeral was held from the home

of Mrs. J. Rink, 216 East Cherry

street, and from St. Mary's church at

1:30 o'clock Sunday, the Rev. Father Reuter officiating. The pall bearers

were the Misses Gertrude Ertle, Grace

Schrader, Glenn Volkmar and Florence

Whealen. The flower girls were the

Misses Stella Oehl and Esther Rink.

Interment was made in St. Mary's

cemetery.

### MISS ALICE M. ADDIS.

Miss Alice M. Addis, aged 20 years, died at the state hospital Saturday afternoon after having been an inmate for nine months. The deceased was admitted from Lorain county. The body was sent to Cleveland Monday for interment.

### MRS. MATTIE AIKENS.

Mrs. Mattie Aikens, aged 40 years, died at the state hospital at 8 o'clock Sunday evening of organic brain disease. The deceased had been an inmate for several years. The body is being held to receive advice from relatives as to the disposition of the body.

## RURAL MAIL CARRIERS.

### Officers Elected by Stark County Organization.

At a meeting, Saturday night, of the Rural Letter Carriers' Association of Stark county, the advisability of inviting the state convention to Canton in 1906 was discussed but no final decision reached. The state convention this year takes place in Columbus, September 5 and 6. The matter of extending an invitation and the election of delegates will receive consideration at a business meeting of the association called for August.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, John Grimes, Alliance; vice president, Charles Bowman, Pierce; secretary, Zed Hissner, New Berlin; treasurer, L. C. Hostetter, Canton; executive committee, J. B. Eberly, Beach City; John Ziegler, Navarre; M. L. Justice, Louisville.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the state convention, according to information received by members of the Stark county branch. Rural carriers and fourth-class postmasters will banquet on the evening of September 6. Governor Herrick and several congressmen, it is stated, will be asked to speak. The conference of Saturday night was held at the St. Edward hotel and was well attended.—Canton Repository.

## SHIPPING SAND.

### Everhard Company Transfers Force to Old Mill.

The Everhard Company is continuing the shipment of sand in quantities almost as large as before the big fire Thursday evening. The mill, a quarter of a mile north of the big mill which was burned, is being operated day and night in order to supply the demand and complete the shipments ordered.

This mill has not the capacity of the one which was burned, but by operating it day and night the company expects to be able to fill nearly all of its orders. The destroyed mill was reputed to be the best in the country and the sand shipped from it was of the finest quality. The published statement that the old mill ground 250,000 tons of sand per day was slightly incorrect, the output from the entire mill for ten hours of one day being about 150 tons.

## AN ACCURSED BRIDGE.

### Wedding Party in England Will Pass Over the Structure.

Standing in the center of an open field at Illoxe, near Eye, in Suffolk, is an obelisk erected to the memory of King Edmund, who met his death there at the hands of the Danes in 870. On the site of the monument stood an oak tree, in the branches of which the king sought refuge from his foes. At nightfall he emerged from his leafy hiding place and secreted himself under a bridge which spanned a stream called the Goldbrook.

A wedding party, however, passing over the bridge in the evening, observed the king's gold spur glittering in the moonlight, and in this way his retreat became known to his enemies. He was taken back to the tree in which he had previously hidden himself and shot with arrows, and his body was afterward removed to Bury St. Edmunds and interred in the monastery there.

On Goldbrook bridge is inscribed a record of the event. Local tradition has it that many years ago the existing inscription was followed by the words, "Cursed be the wedding party that passes this bridge."

No part of this anathema is now visible, but the tradition is so well known that a bridal party will take a circuitous route rather than pass over the bridge.—London Standard.

## UNDER THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

### A Scene of Wondrous Grandeur That Awes the Beholder.

Hannover, the most northern town of Europe, is bleak and desolate, but seen by the witch light of the midnight sun it touches the imagination more than many of the world's more favored spots, writes Jean Murray in the Four Track News. The traveler passing through Norway finds himself constantly seeking for words that will express his wonder and admiration, but when at last he stands on the North cape in the light of the midnight sun and looks out over the awful solitude he no longer finds words to express what he feels, but stands and gazes into the glorious northern light that glimmers on the glittering waves of the arctic sea, while thoughts too deep for words well up in his soul. He feels that after this hour he will have a greater reverence for this wonderful world where he is permitted to spend his little span of life, and that if in future years the touch of discouragement and discontent falls upon him he will remember this moment when he stood on the lonely heights of the North cape looking out over the blue Arctic into what seemed the shining dawn of eternity and feel that it is well to have lived if only for this.

## TWO TRADE SECRETS.

### One Is Jealously Guarded in China, the Other in Turkey.

"There are two trade secrets," said an artist, "that the outside world, it seems, will never learn. One is a Chinese secret—the making of the bright and beautiful color called vermilion or Chinese red. The other is a Turkish secret—the inlaying of the hardest steel with gold and silver."

"Among the Chinese and among the Syrians these two secrets are guarded well. Apprentices, before they are taken for either trade, must swear a strong oath to reveal nothing of what passes in the workshop. These apprentices, furthermore, must belong to families of standing, must pay a large sum by way of premium and must furnish certificates of good character and honesty.

"You have seen damascened steel, of course, and you have seen vermilion or Chinese red. Remember the next time you look at these two things that their secrets have been guarded inviolably and have been handed down faithfully from one generation to another for thousands of years.—Chicago Chronicle.

### Good Enough.

"Is your name Goodenough?" asked a bill collector of a man on whom he was calling.

"It is," answered the man, with a look of surprise.

"Then I have a bill against you."

And he handed him a slip of paper.

"That is not my name," said the man.

"But you said your name was Goodenough."

"Se it is," said the man as he prepared to close the door. "It's good enough for me."

### Lighting London in 1715.

The question of the lighting of London was settled in simple fashion in 1715. The common council "repeated, annulled and made void all the former acts concerning the lighting of London" as a preliminary measure and then proceeded to enact that "all housekeepers whose house, door or gateway front or lies next to any street, lane or public passage or place of the said city shall in every dark night—that is, every night between the second night after each full moon and the seventh night after each full moon—set or hang out one or more lights with sufficient cotton wicks that shall continue to burn from 6 o'clock at night till 11 o'clock of the same night on penalty of a shilling."

### Diplomatic.

"Of course the earrings are quite pretty," she said, with just a tinge of disappointment, "but the stones are very small."

"But, my dear," replied Mr. Phoxy, "if they were any larger they'd be all out of proportion to the size of your ears."—Philadelphia Press.

### The Baby's Way.

"Friend—I suppose the baby is fond of you? Papa—Fond of me? Why, he sleeps all day when I'm not at home and stays up all night just to enjoy my society.—Town and Country,

## LOST—AN APPENDIX.

### Albert W. Gregory of Wickford, R. I., Wore It in a Charm.

Albert W. Gregory, son of the late William Gregory, governor of Rhode Island, recently passed through Erie, Pa.,

# THE KING WHO HAS LOST HALF HIS KINGDOM

Oscar the Man—Personal Side of the Interesting Ruler Just Now So Prominent In the World's Eye.

The Tallest of Kings, Yet the Kindliest—How He Appears at His Home—His Gracious Reception of an American Correspondent.

One of the Most Accessible and Most Democratic Monarchs In All Europe. An Accomplished Sovereign Who Has No Use for the Verb "To Fail"—Geographical Exploration His Chief Hobby—Loves to Joke.

**By GILSON WILLETS**  
The ablest monarch in Europe—as King Oscar II. of Sweden was once called by Theodore Roosevelt—today shares with the czar the limelight of the stage of royalty. For King Oscar has just lost half of his kingdom. Haugrung ruled the Swedes and Norwegians for thirty-three years; he is now monarch of the Swedes only. Norway a few days ago seceded, set up its own government and may form a republic. It is as if all our own great west suddenly withdrew from the union, declaring Roosevelt no longer president of the country beyond the Mississippi. In such circumstance the east and the west would go to war. Not so Sweden and Norway. King Oscar, seventy-six years old, loves peace. Yet the one man who directly caused the rupture, by vetoing a bill creating a consular service for Norway separate from that of Sweden, was King Oscar himself.

**A Ruler Who Loathes the Verb "To Fail"**  
For years this ruler has striven to keep Norway and Sweden as one. He has failed at last. Yet once he said: "I loathe the verb 'to fail,'" and added: "I knew a man who was compiling a dictionary. 'Remember,' I said to him, 'there is no such word as fail. I thought no more of the matter until I received a copy of the man's dictionary. On the title page the true title was scratched out, and in its place was written 'The Dictionary of the Missing Word.' I turned to the letter F, and, surely enough, there was no such word as fail."

This monarch has lived the busiest of lives, assigning himself a task for every minute of the day. In his library where he works hangs a large piece of canvas on which is painted, in Swedish, these lines:

I shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing that in passing I can do, Or any kindness that I can show to any human being,

Let me do it now,  
Let me do it after it  
Not next year.

For I shall not pass this way again.

Thus King Oscar summarizes his life philosophy so far as it concerns his relations toward his fellow creatures.

While addressing the students at a Swedish university he said: "Remember time, it is your best friend. Always carry a watch and live by it."

In his youth he was allowed to become familiar with a boy of humble birth. They became chums. One day when playing with his little friend the prince asked the lad what time it was. "I have no idea," said the lad. "But you ought to have an idea," retorted the prince. "Why have you none?" "Because I have no watch," replied the boy.

The next day the lad received a splendid gold watch, with a note from young Oscar, scribbled in his boyish hand, saying, "This will give you some idea about time."

**Likes to Be Tallest of His Court.**

With this king who has lost one of his two thrones I talked for an hour not many months ago. The interview was arranged by the American minister at Stockholm, Mr. Thomas.

In full evening dress, though the time was high noon, I proceeded to the palace, where the lord chamberlain ushered me into the king's private library, wherein hung the lines already quoted. The place was overheated, oppressively close, like all living rooms in Sweden, where windows are made not to open.

By a mastodon stove of porcelain stood the tallest of the world's rulers.

With all his accomplishments as orator, author, musician, linguist and scientist, the king's only noticeable vanity is said to lie in his six feet two and one-half inches. On ceremonious occasions, when his cocked hat is ornamented with three gigantic ostrich plumes, he looks a veritable giant. He likes to be the tallest of his court.

Once he apportioned to office under the

crown a Norwegian whom he had never seen. When his majesty arrived in Christiania, he was greeted by one of the few men he had ever promoted, whose height equalled him. I look up. That tall functionary was forthwith given another and higher office far from Christiania.

After the formal bows in receiving the king, I shook my hand with a vise-like grasp; then we sat down on opposite sides of a broad table desk, on which were many periodicals and a telephone. Ago had only added grace to his erect figure. His hair like his beard, was gray and was parted on the extreme left side. He had a lofty brow and serious eyes, ears of refinement close to his head, the prominent nose of the generous, the mouth of the merciful, the long, strong fingers of the pianist and a mighty breadth of shoulder. He was dressed like any well bred gentleman, displaying no ornament, not even the button of an order, to indicate his exalted rank. He wore a gray tweed suit, with cutaway coat, standing collar, four-in-hand tie and patent leather shoes. His only articles of adornment were a small pearl scarpin, a plain seal ring and an ordinary watch chain. He speaks nine languages, including the perfect English, in which he now began telling me of his greatest hobby.

That hobby is geographical exploration. His active participation in explorations, however, is performed confined to supplying money for expeditions conducted by others. He showed me a tiny model of a balloon carrying a car made of gold and various stones. "This was intended," he said, "as a gift to Andrew when he came back from his balloon trip toward the north pole. I have sent many men northward to look for him, but, as you see, the little toy still remains unclaimed. And here," he added, "is a present from Dr. Nansen, a diary of his arctic journey in his own hand." It should be said parenthetically that Dr. Nansen



KING OSCAR II.

sen is today one of the Norwegian envoys appointed to represent the new government of his country at the court of his friend King Oscar.

**Fond of a Joke.**

While the king is more of a scholar than a politician, just the same he loves a joke. He related an incident that marked the celebration of his birthday: "A committee representing many trades waited upon me, and I inquired of each what was his business. One said he was a manufacturer of perambulators. I asked him if he was doing well. He replied that his business was thriving. The next man proved to be an undertaker. He complained that times were bad for his business; that he was doing poorly. So I said to him: 'Look here, I'll tell you what to do. Go home and become a manufacturer of perambulators. I have just been told that that business is flourishing.'"

The king is one of the most accessible and most democratic monarchs in Europe. "I was out walking alone one day," he said, "when I met an old friend. I asked him to have some refreshment, so we went to a restaurant. When paying time came I found that I had left my purse at home, so I had to ask my friend to lend me the money to pay for his entertainment."

At this juncture a door opened and there entered a lady with the sweetest face imaginable. She was dressed in black silk, without any fuss or feathers. Wherupon I was presented to Sophia, queen of the Swedes. She will soon celebrate her golden wedding anniversary, and she wore the lace cap prescribed for women who are approaching seventy. She is remarkably well preserved, though somewhat of an invalid. She takes part in state ceremonies only with great pain. A sufferer herself, she devotes her time to alleviating the sufferings of others

his majesty exclaimed, "No wonder my people are emigrating to America by thousands!"

Regarding the king's tact at court ceremonials, the actual hero of this little story related it himself to me: "I had to go before his majesty to receive a high honor. At the palace I approached the place where his majesty stood. A cushion lay at his feet. I thought it was there by mistake and I kicked it out of the way. Afterward I understood my mistake, but the king only smiled. Then I noticed that his majesty was holding out his hand. Impulsively I seized that extended hand and shook it. Instantly it flashed over me that I had made another mistake. That hand was for me to kiss, as part of the ceremony. 'Oh,' I exclaimed, 'I ought not to have shaken your hand, Your Majesty!'" To which the king replied—and note the cleverness, the readiness, the kindness—"I hope, sir, the day will never come when you ought not to shake my hand."

The king is the father of four princes, only one of whom is under forty. His successor, the crown prince, is Gustav, who has several times sat on the throne in place of his father. The saddest event in the king's family life, however, has to do with the second son, Prince Oscar, who married for love a "girl of the people," a charming girl, but not royal blood. And because of that marriage Prince Oscar was obliged to renounce his right to succession to the throne. It is this second son of King Oscar whom the Norwegians now wish to place on their independent throne. The poetic justice of giving a crown to a young prince who had renounced a crown for love appeals to the hearts of the Norwegians, but King Oscar, to this proposal to place a son of his on the throne of the half of the kingdom that he has lost, says "No!"

Mrs. Christina Sharp and family moved to Barberton Tuesday. A large number of Massillon friends came up Sunday in a pleasure boat to pay a farewell tribute. They were joined here by many people and all united in

## NEARBY TOWNS.

### ELTON.

Elton, June 15.—The rosebugs are simply appalling. They seem to like everything in sight except quinces. Hopes of a good crop of peaches and cherries are dispelled by the bugs, which devastate and come in clouds like the grasshoppers.

Mrs. Macolm Boughman attended the state Sunday school convention at Canton last week.

Mr. King and daughter, of Cleveland, are visiting their relatives here, expecting to return home Thursday by way of the Wearster reunion.

Mrs. Amelia Meutze, of Loyal Oak, has been the guest of Mrs. B. P. Boughman.

There will be Children's day exercises at the church on Sunday.

Your correspondent has been requested to write the particulars of the Boughman reunion. The day dawned bright and beautiful. Early the people began to come. They were heartily welcomed by Daniel Boughman and wife, who voiced the "welcome" printed in large letters across the porch, which was prettily decorated with flags. The ladies, who so well understood what the occasion demanded, soon began to arrange the large tables which had been prepared by the husbands and fathers the day before. It was pleasing to see the little boys and girls help to lay the covers, and fly so quickly to do their mothers' bidding.

By and by as the coolness of the morning vanished they began coming from all directions and soon the house and grounds were full of happy people, friends and relatives.

After an address of welcome and prayer they sat down to dinner. About three hundred and fifty were served. It was a red letter day for those who had passed

their four score years or more. To begin with, the genial host, who attains his eightieth year in August, and from him to his old friends and neighbors,

Samuel H. Boughman and wife, the former will soon be ninety and his wife is eighty-one. Next were William Slusser and his wife, who will have their sixty-first marriage anniversary this summer. William Maxheimer and Hiram McFarren have also long passed their eightieth birthday, but the dear wives of their youth have gone to the better land. Friends were there from Cleveland, Loyal Oak, Elyria, Doylestown and all the near about places, as expected.

But the unexpected was when the granddaughter of Aunt Christina Kerns, Mrs. John Vail, and her husband came from Indiana to surprise her granduncle, Daniel, who is the last of his father's family. After dinner they repaired to the church, where the exercises consisted of singing, recitations and remarks from visitors and others.

There has been only one death in the past year, Mrs. Jesse King, of Cleveland, who will be greatly missed. The place of meeting next year is not fully decided.

Mrs. Mary Reedy, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Adam Burkholder, has returned to her home in Elyria.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boughman, who has been spending her vacation with her parents, returned to Massillon Monday.

Mrs. Ellen Jane McFarren has returned to her home in New Paris, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boughman are attending the wedding of their nephew, William Galehouse, to Miss Keck, of Marshallville.

Those who saw Jacob Weidman last Thursday little dreamed how soon he would be called away, but we cannot tell the day nor the hour.

### CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, June 15.—A Bell telephone has been put in the home of H. B. Smith.

Mrs. John Fashbaugh is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Platt, in Barberton.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crookston called on friends in Massillon Tuesday.

Jacob J. Klein and Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Klein, of Akron, were recent visitors here.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Ries, of Massillon, are spending the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Leonard.

Road Supervisor William Piper was stricken with paralysis Sunday night. A slight improvement in his condition was noticed on Wednesday.

George Leonard, an employe at the Massillon steel plant, is off duty on account of illness.

John James was painfully but not seriously hurt by a fall of coal while at work in the Mudbrook mine last Thursday. His left hand was badly lacerated and he also was bruised about his body.

An Italian family named Frate, living at the gravel pit south of town, have been quarantined by the board of health of Jackson township on account of several cases of smallpox among the children.

Master Lloyd Sharp was pleasantly surprised last Thursday night by fourteen of his young friends at the home of his mother. Various parlor games were played and all enjoyed the evening.

Mrs. Christina Sharp and family moved to Barberton Tuesday. A large number of Massillon friends came up Sunday in a pleasure boat to pay a farewell tribute. They were joined here by many people and all united in

having a pleasant time in the park near the Sharp home.

### JOHN PAUL JONES.

**A British View of the Hero of the Bonhomme Richard.**

John Paul, the Kirkendbright market gardener's son, who elected to be famous as Paul Jones, has long ceased to be the interesting personage he was in the eyes of the naval authorities of this country when, in command of a rotten ex-East Indian known as the Duke Duane and rechristened the Bonhomme Richard, he was a holy terror in the firth of Forth and when he had engaged and captured a British frigate in British waters after one of the most singular sea combats on record.

The same time "Blackbirder" and smuggler whom the Russian Catherine decorated and advanced somewhat per saltum to the grade of admiral was a traitor, of course, in the view of the British government, but none the less a thorough seaman of quite unusual talent and originality, with a bulldog courage and tenacity to match. The Captain Jones, too, who sent Lady Selkirk back her plate, with his compliments, had the instincts of a gentleman.

More than the other countries he served, America has recognized his merits.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

### YOUR BLOOD VESSELS.

**Keep Them Sound, and You Have the Elixir of Life.**

Every age sees its earnest scientist still seeking how they may discover the elixir or the force which shall give us the energy, the vitality and the appearance of youth. A German who has been struggling with the subject is convinced that the secret lies in keeping sound our blood vessels. We are just as old as our hearts, he declares, and this is no pretty poetical sentiment, but a cold, scientific fact. As years creep on our arteries and the heart lose vigor, and we then begin to "age." Now, we can train this organ, it appears, to work better than it does. Like an old clock, if treated judiciously it will go on as well as a new one, but it does not do to give it any of the liberties of the latter. We must carefully regulate the exercise we take, the food we eat, the mental efforts we make, the muscular work we do. We should neither walk too much nor too little. We should get as much air as possible and never oversleep. We should never smoke, still less should we be rash about colds, fatigue, and so on.—London World.

### Greeley a Lifelong Farmer.

"I would have been a farmer had any science of farming been known to those among whom my early boyhood was passed," Horace Greeley wrote in 1868. "Farming as understood and practiced by those among whom I grew up was a work for oxen, and for me the life of an ox had no charms."

And in temperament Horace Greeley was a farmer all his life. He was born on a poor little farm in New Hampshire, and his childhood experiences of the vocation were those of terribly hard work and a meager living as its reward. It is no wonder that printing seemed more promising to him.—Oliver Bronson Cope in Country Life in America.

### THINKING AND DOING.

I have been a great deal happier since I have given up thinking about what is easy and pleasant and being discontented because I could not have my own way. Our life is determined for us, and it makes the mind very free when we give up wishing and only think of bearing what is laid upon us and doing what is given us to do.—George Eliot.

### MASSILLION MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb.....	22
Creamery butter.....	28
Eggs, per dozen.....	18
Chickens, spring, lb.....	18
Cabbage, per pound.....	24
New Cabbage, per lb.....	8
Lettuce, per lb.....	15
Onions, per pack.....	65
Potatoes, per bushel.....	40

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb.....	16 18
Eggs, per dozen.....	14
Chickens, live, per lb.....	12
Breast, spring, dressed, lb.....	15
Chickens, dressed.....	12
Potatoes, per bushel.....	25

### GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the selling prices:

Wheat.....	1 00
Oats.....	82-32
Corn.....	56

Following are the selling prices:

Hay, baled, per hundred.....	70
Straw, per hundred.....	55
Shelled corn, per bushel.....	70
Oats, per bushel.....	40
Corn.....	70
Hay, loose, per ton.....	\$10-\$11

Timely and Valuable Suggestions.

Many people, especially women who lead closely confined domestic lives, suffer from what in general terms is called "nervousness." Among all forms of treatment none has ever approached in success the intelligent use of David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, or Rondout, N. Y., which promotes easy and natural action of the digestive organs and imparts tone to the nervous system.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists